INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 63.. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 14 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

M. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
17 Mar.	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN$ ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA$ ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA$ ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA * ..		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA ..		8,000
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN$ ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI*		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA$ ..	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
19th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
9th April	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,883

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
13th March	YUBAYE MARU	Japan.
29th March	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia
31st March	†S. S. KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd April	†S. S. ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
24th April.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th April	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.
26th April.	†S. S. MIRZAPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
7th June Connecting	RAWALPINDI at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia
5th July Connecting	RAJPUTANA .. at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia

† Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
14th Mar.	BARODA ..		Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
14th ,,	KAROA ..		East & South Africa.
16th ,,	VARSOVA ..		Busreh via Karachi
17th ,,	CHAKLA ..		Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
19th ,,	VITA ..		Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
21st ,,	xELLORA ..		Mombassa.

xExtra sailing to Mombassa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freights and Fares may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Feb.	15 arch
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	23 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	29 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	21st Mar.	4 April.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr.	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6786	16th Apr.	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May.

*Passenger Steamer,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital Rs. 31,07,491
Reserve Funds Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur,	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed
Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar,
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS .....I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

When You Spend so much for

Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,82
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,392	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of differen on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Strongest Reserves!!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	— Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	— Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	— Rs. 4-0-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	— Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association Hall at Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to discuss the present management of this Company, and the reply of the Board of Directors to the petition sent by some Shareholders.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has kindly consented to preside at the Meeting, and Mr. P. S. Patuck, I.C.S., (Retired) Barat-Law will also be present.

The Directors of the Company have been specially invited.

Bombay, 1st March, 1928.

P. L. PARUCK,
(Solicitor)
P. N. MEHTA
and other Shareholders.

30103

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The HEAD OFFICE of the UNIQUE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. owing to expansion of their business has been REMOVED to the more Commodious Building at No. 10, CANNING STREET, Calcutta from 1st March, 1928.

30085

NOTICE.

WANTED—A fully qualified man as ASSISTANT FOREST OFFICER, must be energetic and an all round athlete.

Young and single preferred.

Pay Rs. 200 P.M. plus Rs. 20 Horse Allowance, the post is permanent, the service pensionable.

Applications with full details as to qualifications, age and athletic prowess should be addressed to the undersigned.

F. B. N. TINLEY, M.C.,
Captain,
Chief Secretary,
Junagadh Sate.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 4th March, 1928.

30076

NOTICE.

1. APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PRINCIPAL to the Bahauddin College, Pay Rs. 800 P.M. with free quarters and conveyance. Applicants should be between the ages of 30 and 45 and have good athletic qualifications. The Post is permanent and the service pensionable. The successful applicant will be required to join not later than 1st June, 1928.

2. Applications are invited for a Professorship of Sanskrit Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Candidates should be Masters of Arts of distinction who have taken First Class Honours in Sanskrit at an Indian University. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. The selected candidate will be in the first instance, appointed on one year's probation. He will be required to join not later than 1st June, 1928, and give an undertaking not to terminate the engagement without giving three months' notice. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 15 after confirmation.

Applications with copies of testimonials and full details regarding age, academic qualifications teaching experience and athletic qualities should be addressed to the undersigned and reach Junagadh on or before the 1st April, 1928.

F. B. N. TINLEY, M.C.,
Captain,
Chief Secretary,
Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 4th March, 1928

30075

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

OFFERS IN SEALED COVERS ARE INVITED either for the outright purchase or in the alternative for taking on lease for a period of 999 years the Municipal plot of Land at the junction of Mint Road and the new 80 ft. main avenue to be known as Sir P. M. Mehta Road and opposite the Fort Market and the Mint. The plot admeasures 721 sq. yards. Offers superscribed "Offer for Municipal plot of land at Mint Road" addressed to the Municipal Commissioner quoting the rate in rupees per sq. yard accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000/- in cash or Government Securities will be received in the office of the Chief Accountant not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on or before 31st March, 1928. If let on lease rent will be payable at 6 per cent. on the value of the land.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

Particulars with copies of plans can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works,
Bombay Municipality.

30100

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

OFFERS IN SEALED COVERS ARE INVITED either for the outright purchase or in the alternative for taking on lease for a period of 999 years the Municipal plot of land at the Junction of Hornby Road and the new 80 ft. main avenue to be known as Sir P. M. Mehta Road, adjoining the Agiary together with the ground and three upper floor premises standing thereon fetching when fully occupied a rent of Rs. 658/- per month. The plot abuts on three roads and admeasures about 394 sq. yards. Offers superscribed "Offer for Municipal plot of land at Hornby Road" addressed to the Municipal Commissioner quoting the rate in rupees per sq. yard, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000/- in cash or Government Securities will be received in the office of the Chief Accountant not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on or before 31st March, 1928. If let on lease rent will be payable at 6 per cent on the value of the land.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

Particulars with copies of plans can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works,
Bombay Municipality.

N 30101

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the right of collecting and receiving fees for weighing fruits and vegetables and for placing or keeping fruits or vegetables, on or at any part of the Municipal Scale shed premises at the Arthur Crawford Market for a period of one year, commencing from 1st April, 1928, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1928.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, nor later than 1 p.m. (B. T.), on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1928. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tender for the right of receiving fees from Scale shed at the Arthur Crawford Market."

The forms of tender and particulars and conditions of right will be issued on payment of Re. 1/- to any one desiring to tender for the right by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

C. M. FLANDERS.
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.

Arthur Crawford Market Office,
Bombay, 12th March, 1928.

30107

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd March, 1928 to the 5th April, 1928, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for the final dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1927, payable on the 23rd April, 1928 to Ordinary share-holders of the Company whose names stand on its Register on the 22nd day of March, 1928.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th March, 1928.

30106

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2500 of 1927.

CHUNILAL CHABILDAS MASTER and Another ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

JAGANNATH GANGARAM PULLEE and Others ..... Defendants.

To,
JAGANNATH GANGARAM PULLEE
and
DATTATRAYA GANGARAM PULLEE.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit has been ADJOURNED to the 28th day of March, 1928.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

30109

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 790 of 1925.

MESSRS. CURRIMBHOY AND COMPANY, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

DAWOOD NENSEY and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 23rd day of July, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate on the South side of Military Square Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Fort, registered in the Rolls of the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under No. 41 and now under No. 4884, New Survey No. 9489 and Cadastral Survey No. 121 of the Fort Division and containing by admeasurement according to the mortgage deed, dated the 28th December, 1921, five hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, less 157 1/3 square yards acquired by the Bombay Municipality in 1922 and at present admeasuring 434 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses, shops and all other the premises built standing thereon, which are assessed by the Collector, Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 1212 and Street No. 27-29-31, and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Medows Street, on or towards the West by the Ropewalk Lane, on or towards the North by the Military Square Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Shivnarayan Baldeo and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of Defendants 2, 3 and 4 and their tenants together with the benefit of the agreement, dated 15th day of December, 1873, between N. J. Abraham and N. D. Ayer, registered at page 96 of volume 30 of Book No. 1 on 18th December, 1873.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and the Defendants 5A and 5B abovenamed, at Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

29927

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEREMICO DANIEL FONSECA has contracted to sell to our client Mr. ABDULLABHAI JUMABHAI RAJKOTWALLA, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and tax tenure situate at Nic Dowri Part west of Cow Lane, Kandewadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 574-75 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 1/136 and part of New No. 136, Old Survey No. 550, New Survey No. 2/7745 and part of New Survey No. 1/7745 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 118 and 119 together with the dwelling house and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 882 (1), 882 (2), Street Nos. 7A and 7B and bounded on or towards the East, West and North by passage and on or towards the South by the property of Jaggannath Pandurang.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1928.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN.
Purchasers Attorneys.

30108

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1004 of 1924.

HIMATMAL KISHNA and another ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

KRISHNARAO RAGHUNATH RANE and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 5th day of October, 1925, and the Judge's Order dated 14th day of October, 1927, made in the above suit the following immoveable properties will be sold in two separate lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Khoti Village of Juvem, otherwise known by the name of Joo, near Andheri in Taluka Salsette of the Thana District and in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-District Bandra, containing by admeasurement 88 (thirty-eight) Gunthas or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 43 and Pot No. 5 and Entry No. 173 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East and North by the Public Road, on the West partly by the houses belonging to Keshao Popat and Jairam Gopinath, Waman Narayan and partly by the part of Jairam Gopinath and on the South by the property of Khanderao and Pandurang and partly by a Tank.

LOT NO. 2.—All that the separated 2/3 share of the Defendants in all that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground known as Gowthan shown in blue colour on the plan thereof filed in the Commissioner's Office, but subject to the use in common with the owners of the remaining share of a ota (verandah), well and such portions of the land as are marked for common use and shown in blue on the said plan together with the messuage, tenements, dwelling houses standing thereon situate at the Khoti Village of Juvem, otherwise known by the name of Joo, near Andheri in Taluka Salsette in the Thana District and in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by public road, on or towards the West by the property of Baba Maneck and Vinayek Moreshwar, on or towards the South by the 1st Land and on or towards the North by the 2nd Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30021

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. VINAYAKRAO RAMCHANDRA MULGAONKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the proving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Bai LUXMIBAI MULGAONKAR, has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to another of our client. Any person having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house or structure standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ballaram Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 238 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other hereditaments under Old No. 471, New No. A/13986, Old Survey No. 178, New Survey No. 1A/6985, Cadastral Survey No. 142 of Tardeo Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4380 and Street Nos. 32A and 32B, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property known as "Petit's Chawls", on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the property of Behram Meherban Beheram Adur, on or towards the West partly by the Petit's Chawls and partly by a passage and beyond that by the property of the said Behram Meherban Behram Adur, and on or towards the East by the said Ballaram Street.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1928.

KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30105

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM, CUSTOMS ROAD, NOW CALLED CADELL ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Surajmal Jethaji and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Surviving Mortgagor Abdul Karim Nandku and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage and Further Charge dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1920, and the 20th day of June, 1922, and made between the said Abdul Karim Nandku and his wife Bai Chunibai (since deceased) of the first part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th March, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the property described below:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground whereof Dulabhdas Balmookandas is the Fazandar with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Customs Road now called Cadell Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5079-5080 and Street Nos. 407, 508, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 379, New No. 4132, Old Survey No. 29 and New Survey No. 18 and Cadastral Survey No. 1150, Mahim Division, and containing by admeasurement 162 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Kursonji Budhaji, on the West by the Lohar Chawl Street, on the North by the Vanjarari public passage or Baba Miya Lane and on the South by the property of Killa Mulji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT JAMLI MOHOLA (BAPU KHOTE STREET).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1683 of 1926 (Babu Kantilal and anr. vs. Godavaribai and anr.) and pursuance to the directions contained in the consent decree, dated the 17th January, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the premises the following valuable property.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Bapu Khote Street, without the Fort and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5926, Street No. 230 and 232 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 213, New No. 7528, Old Survey No. 1996 and New Survey No. 763 and containing by admeasurement 70-6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by Bapu Khote Street, aforesaid, on the West by a Sweeper's Passage, on the North by the property of Keshav Mahlari, on the South by the property of Ladkerbai and Laxmidas Jivandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hasan Baxi and Co., Receiver's Attorneys or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

10 cases containing 56 gross bottles of different size.

2 cases Card Board Boxes and Labels.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 BALES WOOLLEN RUGS AND 1275 PIECES BLANKETS OF BOMBAY WOOLLEN MILLS DADAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Mangaldas Kahandas and Co., at their shop at Champagally at Mulji Jetha Market near the Baling Press and on account and at the risk of the under mentioned parties:

ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF MESSRS KANYALAL AND SONS OF DELHI:—

18 bales each 50 pieces Rugs No. 74, 102" x 54", lbs. 3-1/2.
6 baies each 50 pieces Delhi Rugs, 102" x 54", lbs. 3-1/2.
2 bales each 50 pieces Z Rugs 102" x 54", lbs. 2-1/2.
3 Bales each 50 Pieces No. 220 Check Rugs 102" x 54" lbs. 2-1/2.

ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF MR. CHOONILAL ASHARAM (OF BRITISH BLANKET CO.,) BOMBAY.

1275 Pieces "L" Blankets 54" x 84" lbs. 3.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 189 BALES OF COTTON WASTE (TOP ROLLER FRAME CLEARER DIRTY OILY ENDS, OILY COTTON, NO. 1 & 2, OILY FLY NO. 2, COTTON PICKINGS) AND LOOSE QUANTITY OF COTTON PICKING NO. 1 AND 2.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th March, 1928 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Forbes Press, Ghorupdeo (Tank Bunder) by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned goods damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

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Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIELD ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Young smart HINDU TYPIST one knowing Shorthand and some routine office work preferred: Apply Box No. 2117, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

A R781

WANTED—SOLE AGENT in each district for (Regd.) "Swarna Renu"—Pill and Ointment. Curor of all diseases. Details in hand bill. Unsolicited testimonials for various diseases even of Leprosy. 50 pills in a phial and one phial ointment /12/- each. Samples free "THE SWARNA RENU OFFICE, Dacca.

A R764

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS and ORGANIZERS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for a most progressive cheap Insurance Business and to organize and secure Loan Business from those desiring Loan without security and at a lowest possible interest of one Rupee per cent per annum for starting Indian Trade and Industries. Apply—PEOPLE'S OWN PROVIDENT AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., Sholapur Road, Poona.

A 30083

WANTED.—A competent ACCOUNTANT, good at drafting letters in English and knowing Hindi and Urdu. Previous office experience essential. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. which is likely to be raised to 60-2-70 very shortly. Appointment in the first instance will be made on probation for six months. Apply with copies of testimonials to the INSPECTOR GENERAL POLICE, Jaipur, Rajputana.

A 30012

THE Indian Central Cotton Committee invite applications for two posts of STATISTICAL CLERKS in the grade Rs. 75—90—10—150 at their Technological Research Laboratory, Matunga. Appointments non-pensionable but with benefits of the Committee's Provident Fund. Minimum qualifications—Intermediate, Arts or Science examination with mathematics. Application in candidate's own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, etc., with copies of testimonials should reach the SECRETARY, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 25, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay, before the 20th March, 1928.

WANTED—A EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to BOSOTTO BROS., Mount Road, Madras.

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED AND QUALIFIED Pharmaceutical Chemist. State minimum salary required. Apply: FRANCIS MEDICAL HALL, Rangoon.

WANTED a European or Eurasian LADY knowing Hindustani for canvassing. Pay Rs. 40—60 p. m. See personally at once in JAFFRI DISPENSARY, opp. Popular Pharmacy. Sandhurst Road Branch, Girgaon, between 10—1 and 5—7.

WANTED a French TUTOR for private tuitions. See personally after office hours. RAMCHAND RAJAJIE, Pydhonie, D. D. Baria Bldg., Bombay.

WANTED experienced ACCOUNTANT for Cotton Mill with thorough knowledge of costings. Apply to EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, 199, Hornby Road.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.

A

WANTED—CLERKS, TYPISTS AND OTHERS seeking employment in several lines to consult with return postage stamp. G. GOODMAN & Co., Loans & EMPLOYMENT SECURERS, Bangalore Cantt.

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR AN Anglo-vernacular press on Rs. 50 p. m. Apply DIWAN, P. O. Mohalla, via Rajnandgaon C. P.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A very large quantity of British Standard Quality "B" Grade Transformer Oil supplied directly by Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers. For full particulars please apply to Box No. 2116. "Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

N R 770

KAKOMI DURRIES.

Infinitely superior to the Bazar Made article. Will last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme. From Rs 2|3|- per square yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.

Make your servants Clothing of Kakomi Drill or let us make them for you. You get better service from Kakomi Materials. Coloured Drills from As. -|10|- per yard. Ready made clothing Achkans from Rs. 4|8 each. Pyjamas from Rs. 1|12 per pair, made from white Drill.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.

Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.

Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table Cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1-1|2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2 Serviettes to match. Size 24" x 24" Rs. 4|8 per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Will give every satisfaction in wash and wear. In Mauve Blue and Black stripes. 31" wide As. 9|6 per yard. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.

For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4|12 per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12 per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials, and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.

Extraordinary value. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36"—from Rs. 3|6 per pair.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

K1

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

CLEARANCE SALE—Books—all subjects. Prices heavily reduced. New books added. Sale ends on 31st March, 1928. Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON, Kalbadevi Road.

L R762

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FIAT 1927 model, 12 h.p., 5 seater, run only 2,000 miles. Cost Rs. 4,300 new, bargain at Rs. 3,000. Apply DUFF NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

J A R783

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW at 6-15
THURSDAY & FRIDAY at 6-15 & 10 p.m.

COLLEEN MOORE

IN THE SPARKLING COMEDY

ORCHIDS & ERMINE

As beautiful as an Orchid
As gorgeous as Ermine

NEXT SATURDAY
Britain's Popular Heroine

FAY COMPTON

In Her Latest Triumph

LONDON LOVE

From the Famous Novel of Arthur Applin.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.
5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday at 3 P. M.

EDDIE POLO

Meaning fight Superb is starred in

"THE OWL"

Better than any film yet produced under the Sun.

SEE

EDDIE POLO

in his latest and best Role.

NEXT WEEK!

Cecil B. De MILLE

presents

"MADE FOR LOVE"

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

HREE SHARDA'S RECORD PICTURE

"THE MAGIC VALLEY"
"THE MAGIC VALLEY"
"THE MAGIC VALLEY"

only for ONE WEEK more.
DAILY at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.
AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

PRECIOUS CINEMA

THE UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE
Lamington Road
Presents THIS WEEK
THE GALLOPING KID
Featuring
HOOT GIBSON
Shows Daily at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15
Rates from Rs. 1/2 to annas 2.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road.
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
SUPER CLASSIC
"ALIBABA & 40 THIEVES"
Featuring
Miss Sulochana, Miss Jilloo, Messrs. Vaki Ellaiser and other known stars.
A wonderful nightmare of thrills. A true magnificence of the Orient—its charm and glamour.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW on Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
Coming Next Week
IMPERIAL FILM Co.'s Jewel Production
"FATAL GARLAND."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
MID-WEEK MATINEE THURSDAY
MARCH 15th at 6 P. M.

CARTER the GREAT

In a series of new marvels in pace with the latest discoveries and innovations of science

AND HIS COMPANY OF

TALENTED & CLEVER ARTISTES.

HEADED BY

Miss EVELYN MAXWELL

The Psychic marvel of the age, Your mind an open book to her.
SHE SEES ALL. SHE KNOWS ALL. SHE TELLS ALL.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 5 p.m.
After 7-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6; 8; and 10 p.m.
The Marvellous Paramount Adaptation in 10 Stupendous Reels by

D. W. GRIFFITH

The Dean of Motion Picture Directors of the most sensational classic of Fiction of the 19th Century:

SORROWS OF SATAN

BY

MARIE CORELLI

Featuring an All-Star Cast, including

ADOLPHE MENJOU

as the Modern Satan—Immaculate, Velvet-gloved, Irresistible—who can offer Luxury, Extravagance, Undreamed-of Wealth.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Celebrated Broadway Musical Comedy

Star::—

EDDIE CANTOR

The Idol of Millions in the Paramount Version of the ZIEGFELD PRODUCTION which shattered Records for Three Solid Years in New York:—

KID BOOTS

Supported by the Irresistible Beauties:—

BILLIE DOVE & CLARA BOW

PATHE CINEMA

(AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE)
6.30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Dare-Devil Stunt King:—

TOM MIX

In the role of a Graduate in a School of Etiquette and his wonder horse:

TONY

In the most sensational and thrilling Achievements in the William Fox Drama in 7 Reels—

OH! YOU TONY

A riot of Thrills and Laughs with the most exciting Race ever screened! DRAMA OF WESTERN MANHOOD AND EASTERN TEMPTATIONS!

For Travelling, Motoring, Riding Sporting and all other out-door purposes

SHELL

SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES

Are the Latest, the Neatest and the Best.

Baliwalla & Home BOMBAY.

The Progressive Opticians of India
279, Hornby Road, & 361, Kalbadevi Road.
Opp. Whiteaways)
Awarded Several GOLD MEDALS.

MENTS.

Next Saturday-Commencing from 17th inst

AT LAST THE SUPER PRODUCTION

HAS COME

OF COURSE It is

TRAITOR! TRAITOR!

OR

THE MARATTHA WAR CRY!

A Tale of Mystery and Intrigue
Produced by

The Aryan Film Company.

Story—full of moving actions and Surprising developments—inter-woven with Romance and thrills.

To be screened at

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

DON'T MISS Saturday the 17th MARCH.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

March 13.

British Emperor, Hill, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

March 14.

Pilsna, Petris, Trieste.
Jalavijaya, Roberts, Karachi.
Shingo Maru, Yamamato, Kobe.
Clan Buchanon, McLean, Okha.
City of Hereford, Baker, Calcutta.
Gogovale, Ballingen, Marmagoa.
Karoa, Banneir, Durban.
Baroda, McLean, Busreh.

S S British Emperor:—The S W Co's steamer British Emperor arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with ballast.

S S Shingo Maru:—The O S K steamer Shingo Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalavijaya will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Clan Buchanon:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Buchanon will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Okha, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S City of Hereford:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Hereford will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gogovale:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Gogovale will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with ballast.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Pilsna, 4828 tons, Captain E Petris, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Tricste, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karoa, 3829 tons, Captain V O Bannehr, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

March 13.

S S China for London:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmohmed; 51 tons linseed oil cakes, Grindlay and Co; 21 bales cow hides, A H L Maria, 4000 cwts linseed, Birla Bros; 80 casks goat skins, Textile Products; 10 bales wool, M Mohanlal.

S S Dumana for Havre:—15 bales cotton, Vurdman Bros; 265 bales cotton, Volkart Bro;.

For Antwerp:—125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—1000 cwts castor seed, Birla Bros.

S S Ranpura for London:—14 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Son; 1000 cwts mowra meal, S B Bannister and Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—30 bales wool, K M Nathoo; 100 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 34 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 2991 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

For Marseilles:—35 cases wool, Shamji Mal.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Birkenhead:—1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

For Glasgow:—100 bales hemp, B Jadhavjee.

S S Rottenfels for Hamburg:—24 bales goat hair, H R Rahamanbhai; 385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—4000 cwts groundnuts, S Nagindas; 3000 cwts groundnut seeds, Brila Bros.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Neidenfels for Hamburg:—88 bales cotton fly, Textile Products; 2445 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co; 21 cwts Ghatty jowari, 100 cwts niger seed, M Thadani and Co; 15 bales buffalo hides, Agra Kips Export Co.

For Antwerp:—63 cwts apricot kernels, 63 cwts mustard seed, S M Raigor and Co.

For Baltimore:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—400 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—110 bales cotton, Textile Products Ltd; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Syra:—25 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

March 13.

S S Morocco from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co:—1074 bundles 179 bars 740 loose steel, 46 cases cycles, 40 hogsheads ale, 250 bales sulphate of amonide, 715 barrels 10 kegs alum, 20 drums asphalt, 60 cases washing blue, 525 cases metal polish, 5821 kegs paint, 400 drums 100 cases D uid, 100 bags gypsum, 10 cases dry distemper, 827 loose angles, 595 loose joists, 258 drums water-paint, 3579 drums linseed oil, 294 cases colour, 96 cases oil varnish, 40 drums turpentine, 275 drums turp. sub., 13 cases varnish.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. 13th March 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.885 inches (.042 below normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.770 inches (.043 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.013.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.4.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.5 degrees (above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 71.6 degrees (2.7 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 p.c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 63 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 155 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,900 miles away was recorded by the saismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 7 hrs. 13 mins. this morning. (I.S.T.)

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes—Shipment sellers March 49/6

Barletta Russo., per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes—Shipment sellers March 49/3

Wheat, South Australian—Shipment paid March 52/9

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi—Shipment value May/June 52/9

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

SMALL MARKET—NARROW FLUCTUATION—SCATTERED COVERING.—FUTURES 7 TO 11 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, March 12.

The New York futures market opened at a rise of 2 points but ruled easy on scattered liquidation. When July was quoted 18.41 i.e. unchanged, a steady tone was in evidence on short covering and trade buying. Prices improved very slowly and during 4 hours and 54 minutes rose by 9 points. This goes to prove that operators are not inclined to enter into fresh risks pending the issuance of U. S. A. Mill consumption figure during the month of February which is expected to better. The immediate course of the market entirely depends upon the outcome of this report, but in any case, if prices decline on tired liquidation,, we think it safe to buy for a quick turn. Middling American Spot rose 10 points to 19 cents.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 9 points. Spot prices improved 9 points to 18.59c.

N. Y. JULY—FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, March 12.

Previous Close	18.41
10 A. M.	18.43+.02 Opening
10-06 a	18.41—Lowest
11 A. M.	18.43+.02
12 Noon	18.45+.04
2 P. M.	18.50+.09 Highest
3 P. M.	18.19+.08 Close

Range 9 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from American friends: Offerings small, undertone good.

Reuter:—"Market was rather dull until closing, when suddenly advanced on trade buying and covering by shorts."

Theodore Price & Co.:—"Market sustained by Stock Exchange boom, but large increase in acreage indicated. Position bearish."

Arnold and Co:—"Market stagnant and featureless. Cloth trade situation disappointing."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 12.

March	18.48+.08
May	18.63+.09
July	18.49+.08
October	18.24+.07
December	18.17+.10
January	18.14+.11
Middling Spot	19.00+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 12.

May	18.28+.09
July	18.11+.05
Middling Spot	18.50+.09

NEW YORK

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	18.56
July	18.43
October	18.11

New York. Noon Call.

May	18.57
July	18.45
October	18.15

New Orlean 9.32 a.m.

May	18.20
July	18.07
October	17.81

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 12.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Erports to the Continent	12,000

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.-

Week ending 70th March 1928.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	121	11,931	16,163
Receipts at U. S. Ports	84	7,295	11,195
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	26	973	2,095
To Continent	89	3,559	4,638
To Japan, Canada, etc.	8	898	1,390
Total	123	5,430	8,033
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	268	10,482	11,803
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	71	1,908	1,907
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports		1,989	2,718
Stocks at American Interior Towns		941	1,164
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,972	2,790
Total		4,902	6,672
Last week		5,046	6,769
Difference on week		—44	—97
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		846	1,471

	This week	Last week
Exports of American cotton to India	Nil	21,500
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st August)	35,400	35,400

LIVERPOOL

Small Market—Narrow fluctuation scattered covering.. Futures 7 to 11 Points Higher.

Liverpool, March 12.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 4 to 5 points in sympathy with New York Saturday's closing quotations. There was absence of any important business and prices ruled steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 4 points. Middling American Spot improved 4 points to 10.50d. per lb. and sales amounted 8,000 Bales.

Empire futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 6 points. Egyptian prices ruled irregular near month closed 14 points higher and distant deliveries closed 6 points lower. Sakel Spot declined 20 points to 18.80d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 12th March:—

Slightly wormer, light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable from our Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Market featureless Manipulators keep quiet. Fair demand actual. Covering appears over. There is less disposition to operate. Await American consumption for previous month Wednesday."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"New York Cables:—Too much rain in Eastern Belt, too little in Western. Crop work backward in the Atlantics."

Messrs. P. Crystal and Co. in their daily report state as under:—

"In our opinion this market is very much too high and we think that a considerable widening of parity is bound to take place before the Indian crops can be marketed. Stocks in Bombay are increasing daily.

The demand yesterday was poor. We advise our clients and others to lose no opportunity of selling their ready cotton as we feel sure that lower prices will be ruling later in the year."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 12.

	Opening	Closing
March	9.95	9.94+.06
April		9.87+.05
May	9.85	9.84+.05
June		9.80+.06
July	9.77	1.77+.06
August		9.69+.05
September		9.60+.04
October	9.54	9.53+.04
November		9.48+.04
December		9.49+.04
January	9.48	9.47+.04
February		9.46+.04
March		9.45+.04
Middling Spot		10.50+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 12.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation:	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 12.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.70
Scinde, Fine	7.90
Scinde, Superfine	8.10
Bengal, Good	7.50
Bengal, Fully Good	7.70
Bengal, Fine	7.90
Oomra, Good	8.15
Oomra, Fully Good	8.40
Oomr, Fine	8.65
Broach, Fully Good	9.15
Broach, Fine	9.40
Oomra, Superfine	9.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 12.

March	18.48—.14
April	18.33—.02
May	18.33—.02
June	18.33—.02
July	18.43—.04
August	18.43—.04
September	18.42—.04
October	18.52—.05
November	18.52—.05
December	18.51—.05
January	18.49—.06
February	18.47—.06
March	18.44—.06
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.80—.20

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 12.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£21-5/8
Hongkong and Shnghai Bank (London Register)	£130-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£53-3/4
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£89-3/8
Conversion Loan	76-3/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£102-3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£60-3/4
Indian Stork 3-1-2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£70-3/4
Consols	£55-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93-3/4

BOMBAY

SMALL TRADING MARKET—IMPROVED LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS—CLOSED STEADY—

Bombay, March 13.

Following a further small rise of 8 points in New York futures, the local market opened at R. 361/ for Broach A./M. delivery. There was absence of buyers and prices ruled quiet at a decline of annas eight. Liverpool opening rates being steady at a rise of 3 points failed to effect any change in the local prices which were quoted at 4-30 p.m. Trading was suspended between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. as a mark of respect in view of the death of Mr. Jamnadas Goculdas Dossa, of Messrs. G. Dossa and Co.:—

FG. MG. Broach A./M.	360/8
FG. MG. Broach J./A.	364/8
FG. MG. Bengal Mar.	306
FG. MG. Bengal May	305
Fine MG. Oomra Mar.	332/8
Fine MG. Oomra May	333

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

The forward market opened at Rs. 360/1 for Broach Apl/May delivery and improved to Rs. 362/- on buying by commission houses influenced by higher Liverpool quotations. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

The forward market will remain open to-morrow from noon to 3 p.m. being "Ramzn Id" Holiday.

F.G.M.G. Broach Apl/May	361/12
,, ,, July/Aug	365/12
,, Bengal March	307
,, ,, May	307
Fine M.G. Oomra March	332/8
,, ,, May	333

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

March	220.90+0.20
June	226.20—0.80
September	229.70—1.30

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 12-8-28	7133000	11262000
,, Yesterday do.	13000	37000
Exports to date do.	5248000	8068000
Stocks at Ports 9-3-28	1989000	2718000
,, Interior Towns do	941000	1164000
,, Liverpo 9 3-28	846000	1306000
Visible Supply 9-3-28	4902000	6665000
Quantify in Sight do	11931000	16163020

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Bengal March	305
Bengal May	305
Broach Apl/May	360
Broach July/Aug	364
Oomra March	331
Oomra May	331

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Bengal	328	321	314	307	299
S./P	326	319	312	305	297
Rajputana	328	321	314	307	299
P./A.		416	409	402	
Oomra No. 3	346	339	332	322	
C. P. No. 1	371	364	357	347	
C. P. No. 2	359	352	345	335	
Khandesh		334	324	314	304
Muthia			317	307	297

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 13

100	Currimbhai	Ujjain	353
100	Do.	Comptah	405
100	Ralli Bros.	Bobad	302
100	Do.	Pachora	300
200	E. Spinner & Co.	Muthia	294/296
200	Toyomankwa	Shegaon	315/316
200	Do.	Khandesh	315/317
200	Japan T & Co.	Chandur	342
300	Do.	C. P. No. 1	350/353
200	B. Karshandas	Muthia	293
100	R. Dossa	Nizamabad	322
200	N. Fatehalli	Dhulia	270/275
100	Forbes & Co.	Nimbhora	319
100	Do.	Wardha	360
200	Do.	Lasur	321

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 12.

Demand Bills	487.62

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 12.

Silver—Market quietly steady.

Spot	26-5/16
Forward	26-1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—	
Shipment sellers Mar/Apl.	£8/16/3
Castorseed, Bomaby.—	
Shipment sellers Mar/Apl.	£17/10/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—	
Shipment paid Har/Apl.	£18/8/9

LINSEED OIL

London, March 12.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—

Delivery sellers Mar/Apl. 27/6

Delivery paid and buyers May/Aug. 28/7-132

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPO r

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Since 1st September.

In-full-pressed Bales	2 Days	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,327	245,152	300,057
Central India	2,298	222,626	229,941
Barsi and Nagar	2,587	230,972	174,294
Hyderabad-Gaorani	796	91,532	59,685
Berar	2,135	496,291	497,453
Central Provinces	2,628	216,682	201,602
Total Oomras	11,771	1,509,665	1,476,032
Dholera	591	79,500	90,582
N.-W. Provinces		61,117	52,916
Rajputana	203	32,138	33,109
Sind-Punjab	417	124,330	96,232
Broach	1,376	12,600	25,575
Coompta & Dharwar	120	5,052	27,788
Westerns-Northerns	4	4,121	11,668
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		8,517	4,753
Persian		3,572	3,247
American		24,300	103,586
Egyptian and African		14,999	27,060
Comila, Burma and other sorts		66	51
Total	14,482	1,880,007	1,953,264

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

1st Sept. to 8th March

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	6,778	363,287	175,780
Japan and China	2,700	518,689	915,922
Coast Ports		15,386	9,242
Up-country by rail		50,299	57,044
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		21,571	94,120
Total	9,478	969,232	1,252,108

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

	Ready Red leafy.	Delivery Contract March
Bengal Superfine	315	
Bengal Fine	310	+ 5/6
Bengal F.G.	300	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	310	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	300	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	360	
Nagpur Fine	360	+28
Yeotmal Fine	350	
Arvi Fine	350	+14
Amraoti Fine	340	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	335/38	— 2
Mulkapur Fine	325/28	
Khandesh Fine	318/20	—12
Muthia Fine		
Muthia F.G.		—31
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	365/70	
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	335/70	
Purna F.G.G.S.	335/40	
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	350/55	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	330/35	
Broach F.G.		April
Broach Fine		+18 +15 A./May
Westerns M.G.		— 2
Westerns H.G.		
Cambodia	450/55	
Miraj/Sangli	390/95	
Compta Good	395/400	+30 +26
Dholera		+ 3/4
Kadi/Viramgam		+7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 12.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4.11-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 12.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3 1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 12.

T T Berlin on London	20.41
T T Amsterdam on London	12-12-1/2
T T Brussels on London	35.00
T T Madrid on London	29.12
T T Milan on London	92.38
T T Berne on London	25.34
T T Paris on Londn	124.03
T T London on Prague	164.68

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 12.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	16-15/16

LONDON METALS.

London, March 12.

Copper, English Best Selected	£65-3/8
Copper, Braziers	£74-3/4
Yellow Metal	£61-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£229-3/4

LINSEED.

London, March 12.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—	
Shipment sellers Mar/Apl.	£17/6/3
Shipment sellers Apl/May	£17/5/0
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—	
Shipment buyers May/June	£15/5/0
Linseed, Bombay.—	
Shipment sellers Mar/Apl.	£17/15/0

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 12.

Sellers.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. spot sellers	9/11-7/8

STOCKS AND SHARES

SMART RISE IN BOMBAY BURMAHS.

CONSIDERABLE SUPPORT AND SHORT COVERING.

MILL SHARES. Bombay, Mar. 13

Cotton Mill Shares showed a better undertone influenced by firmness of Industrial Shares. There was some bull support in conjunction with short covering and prices recorded a rise of about Rs. 5/- Bombay Dyeing opened unchanged at Rs. 937/8 and closed at Rs. 941/4. Fazal closed at a rise of Rs. 5/- at 882/8. Pearl hardened Rs. 2/12 and closed at Rs. 598/12. Century recovered Rs. 5/- and closed at Rs. 457/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section Bombay Burma Shares registered a sharp rise of about Rs. 25/- on considerable bull support and short covering. Tata Iron Deferred Shares opened at Rs. 311/4 but declined to Rs. 308/12 on scattered liquidation. At this level some impressive buying arrested the decline and prices registered a sharp rise to Rs. 318/12. Closing rate was Rs. 317/4. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 84/- and firmed upto Rs. 85/8 but closed at Rs. 85/4. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1155/- and improved to Rs. 1165/4 but closed at Rs. 1165/ Alcocks also ruled steady and improved to Rs. 371/4. Cement Shares ruled steady. There was good demand for Bleachings. Bombay Steams and Scindia Shares ruled quiet but steady.

SECURITIES.

3-1/2 per cent declined to Rs. 75/7 when little covering hardened prices to some extent. There was some liquidation owing to settlement approaching near.

HOLIDAYS.

The Bombay Stock Exchange will remain closed to-morrow on account of "Ramzan Id."

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

	Paid up.	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance		395
100 Alliance		30
50 Apollo		6
500 Bombay Cotton		315
200 Bombay Dyeing		941/4
250 Bradbury		260
100 Century		457/8
100 Colaba Land		132/12 x.d.
500 Central India P.		526/4
100 Coorla		172/8
100 Crescent		187/8
250 Currim.		250
500 David		260
250 Dawn		645
200 Edward Sassoon		110
10 S. D. Sassoon		0/15/0
100 Elphinstone		16
250 Fazulbhoy		878/12
50 Finlay		140
1000 F. Petit		500
100 Globe		30
100 Gokak		133/12
100 Indian Bleaching		315
100 Indore Malwa		367/8
100 Jamshed Mfg.		47/8
30 Kastoorchand		24/8
100 Khatau		97/8
100 Kohinoor		286/4
1000 Laxmi Cotton		6800
100 Madhavrao Sed.		7
1000 Morarji		2000
500 Mathuradas		50
1000 Maneckji Petit		1600
100 Meyer Sassoon		85
1000 Morarji		2030
200 New Great		303-12x.d.
10 New City		115
250 Pabaney		292/8
200 Pearl		597/8
100 Phoenix		440
10 Premier		12/8
1000 Sholapur		7850
250 Simplex		202/8
50 Swan		140
100 Swadeshi		526/4
500 Tata Mill		82/8
500 Vishnu Cotton		6050

BANKS.

125 Imperial	1452/8
125 Imperial	352/8
50 India	91
25 Baroda	92/8
25 Central	25/8x.d.
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500 Ah. Prantej	880
Amritsar Patti	128
1/Cen. Prov. Rly.	99
100 Dhond Baramati	101
100 Guzerat Rly.	91
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhou	77 x.d.
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Ld. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	725

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	120
100 Andhra Valley	777/8
100 Alcock	371/4
125 B. Burma	848/12
10 B. Burma No. 1	301/4
10 Br. India Insurance	8/8
8sh. t. Burma Pet	4/13
100 B. Tramway	156/14
50 B. Tramway Pref	6
200 Bombay Steam	290
50 Bombay Telephone	48/8
10 Bundi Cement	23-4
250 Indian Cement	329/12
10 Central India Mining	22/12
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	248/12
10 Katni Deferred	830
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2150
10 Punjab P. Cemena	15/2
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	15
10 Shivrajpur	43/12
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	85/4
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd.	317/8
150 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	136
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97/4
1080 Tata Hydro	1165
100 Tata Oil	48
100 Tata Power Ord.	587/8

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee paper Rs. 75/8/6.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 94/6.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/14.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100/5.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102-8

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-50 Rs. 106-5.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-3

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1928-48 Rs 101/14.

Forward Rates.—16th March Sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8/6; 1945/55 Rs. 106-6.

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

3 to 6 Months 4-3/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 6-1/4 to 6-1/2 per cent.

One month 5-3/4 per cent.

Three months 5 per cent.

Six months 4-1/2 per cent.

Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Money Market steady.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents.

Name	Latest prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	£ 1 4 9
4-1-2 p.c. Indian Loan 1950/-55	93 15 0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0 14 10½
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1 0 7½
Attock Oil	1 5 —
Associated Portland Cement	1 5 —
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 6 6
Burma Corporation Rs.	0 12 9
British American Tobacco	£ 5 10 6
Courtaulds	8 10 0
Calico Printers	1 9 6
Dunlop Rubber Co.	1 13 9
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	3 8 7½
Rhodesian and General Asbestos	4 15 7½
James Finlay Ord.	4 15 6
General Elec. Co.	1 14 9
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	5 18 9
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 13 6
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	4 8 9
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	4 13 9
Malayalam Plantations	1 17 0
British Burma pets	0 7 0
Rubber Plants. Invest. Trust Ord.	1 14 9
Soudan Plantations	3 15 0
Vickers Ord.	0 12 4½
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord.	0 12 10½
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	5 7 6

Government Securities.—Steady.

General Securities.—Steady.

Oil Shares.—Dull.

Rubber Shares.—Weak.

Stock of Rubber in London—61,920 tons.

Decrease on week.— 58 ,,

100 Tata Power Pref.	910
215 Scindia Steam	19/19

PREFERENCE SHARES

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	136
100-7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	97.
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1040
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1000
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref	6?5
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	1?8
800 5.1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	118

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races: Extra Meeting in aid of Nursing Associations. First Race starts at 3 p.m.

Bombay Clamber of Commerce, annual genera meeting, Graham's Building, Parsi Bazar Street, 3 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.—Ladies Day.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the 61st Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj which will be celebrated from to-day (Wednesday) till 25th instant, Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the opening Divine Service to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. All are invited to attend.

GOAN HINDUS' MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Goan Hindus residing in Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Goa Hindu Association to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Sarswat Brahman Samaj's Lecture Hall, (Charni Road, opposite Goregaonker's Buildings) to offer their congratulations to the promoters as well as partakers in the Shuddh Movement that has taken place in Goa during the last few days. All Goan Hindus are invited to attend.

PARIVRAJAK MAHA MANDAL.

The 15th anniversary of Shree Parivrajak Maha Mandal will be celebrated in Aparnath Tekra, Laxmi Kund, Kashi, on Thursday (the 22nd inst.) The visitors from outside are earnestly requested to inform the date and time of their arrival.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND.

The second annual meeting of the General Committee of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund for Bombay will be held at the Secretarit, Fort, on Thursday (the 15th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the Annual Report of the Executive Committee and summary of the financial position and accounts of the disbursements of the Fund for the past year will be submitted for adoption. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

WELCOME TO PARSI CYCLISTS

SCOUTS AND ROVERS TO JOIN PROCESSION.

The District Commissioner, Bombay Boy Scouts' Association has granted permission to those scouts and rovers who desire to participate in the procession and the reception organised by the Bombay Weightlifting Club to welcome the three Parsi cyclists, Adi Hakim, Jal Bapasola and Rustom Bhumgara on return Home after their tour round the world extending over 4 years on Sunday (18th instant.)

M. L. C'S ENTERTAINED.

MR. DEODHAR'S MUSIC CONCERT

There was a select audience at the Brahma Samaj Hall on Tuesday night when Prof. Deodhar of the School of Indian Music gave a concert of select programme to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council. The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Desai Minister of Education and the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister of Excise, were the principal guests of the night and amongst others present were Sardar Abasaheb Muzumdar, Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, Mr. P. R. Chikodi, Mr. Wamanrao Muzumdar. The programme included an interesting item of Indian Orchestra which has been a novel idea in Indian Music and was very favourably received by the audience.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	March 13.
Previous Closing Rate	18.49
To-day's Opening Rate	18.52
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	18.55
Difference	+.06

LIVERPOOL.

	March 13.
Previous Closing Rate	9.77
To-day's Opening Rate	9.80
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.85
Difference	+.08
Broach Expectation	362

DESERTS OF PUBLIC CAUSE.

(Continued from page 7).

Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council Table the opinions received by them from their officers, public bodies and others on the Bombay Small Holdings Bill?

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu: Government are not prepared to publish the opinions received from their officers or from the non-official gentlemen whom they consulted. The only self-contained report on the subject received by Government from a public body came from the District Local Board, Surat: a copy of it is placed on the Council Table.

DEMAND FOR "EDUCATION" GRANT.

The demand for grant under the head "Education" then came up for consideration.

The non-official members withdrew most of their cuts with a view to reach the Revenue demand as early as possible.

Mr. S. C. Joshi (Nominated) moved to reduce by Rs. 100, the total grant of Rs. 13,00,000 provided for the University of Bombay. His purpose in moving this cut of a round figure was to raise a general discussion of the policy of Government regarding the enhancement of fees in schools and colleges.

Mr. J. S. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) supported the cut and bitterly complained that Government were still appointing foreigners to posts which could be ably filled by Indians.

EXORBITANT COSTS OF EDUCATION.

Mr. N. B. Chandrachud (Poona City) deplored the fact that in a poor country like India, 50 per cent. cost of higher education was covered by fees while in a rich country like England, the students of the Oxford University contributed only 15 per cent. of the total expenditure of the University. The speaker contended that the scale of fees in the Bombay Presidency was much higher than in any other province of India.

The Hon. the Minister for Education observed that by raising the fees in colleges they could pay more handsomely to the professors and provide for better equipment. That was one way, he said, of improving the standard of education.

EFFECT OF ENHANCED FEES.

Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Central Division) maintained that if Government wanted more money they had to get it from other sources but certainly not from educational institutions. The enhancement of fees, he pointed out, would hit the backward classes very hard and they would be deprived of their opportunities of having higher education. The policy of a civilized Government, the speaker declared, ought to be to make education so cheap as to bring it within the reach of everybody, rich or poor. The Department of Education should be the last department to which Government should look for revenue. The speaker supported the cut.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Satara) pointed out that Government colleges like the Deccan College were taken advantage of by the sons of rich men and he could not understand why the fees in these colleges should be lower. The speaker opposed the cut.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona) supported the cut and argued that even sons of poor people took advantage of the Government colleges.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S REPLY.

The Minister for Education, replying to the debate, wanted to inform the House that it had never been the intention of the Government to go to the doors of schools and colleges for revenue. He contended that if the fees in Government institutions were not increased many of the private and aided institutions would have to starve for want of adequate funds.

The cut was pressed to a division. It was carried 34 members voting for and 30 against.

Mr. M. S. Khuhro (Larkana, Sind,) moved that the total demand for Education be reduced by Rs. one lakh. His contention was that Government had not given effect to the provisions of the Primary Education Act. He feared that it would be half a century before compulsory primary education was introduced in all parts of the Presidency which state of affairs pointed to a conclusion that Government had been moving very slowly in the matter.

The Thakor Saheb of Kerwada (Broach) supported the cut.

GOVERNMENT'S BROKEN PLEDGE.

Khan Bahadur Bhutto (Larkana) attacked the Government for having failed to carry out their pledges. The more honest course for Government, he said, was to come forward boldly and admit their defeat so far as compulsory education in the Presidency was concerned. The speaker drew attention of the House to the pitiable condition of primary teachers in his own district. These teachers, he complained, did not get their salaries for several months in succession. The irony of the whole thing was that in the case of some of these teachers their private properties had to be mortgaged because they could not get their pay in time.

The cut was further supported by several other Hon. members from non-official side.

CALLOUS DISREGARD.

Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Central Division), supporting the cut, complained that Government had shown a callous disregard towards the education of Muslims in the Presidency. It was a wonder, he said, that in an educationally advanced province like Bombay Presidency, there was not a single institution for Muslim women to learn English.

The Hon. the Minister for Education, replying to the debate, assured the House that there was no want of will on his part either as regards giving effect to the Primary Education Act or providing more money for educational schemes. It was only the want of funds which stood in the way of several most important schemes being put into operation. He further informed the House that he had demanded 27 lakhs for primary education, but the Government could provide only 15 lakhs with greatest difficulty. He had, therefore, to restrict his activities according to the finances which were kept at his disposal. Referring to the opening of new primary schools, the Hon. Minister stated that a school in a village cost at least Rs. 500 a year.

MUSLIM EDUCATION.

The speaker then adverted to the question of the Andheri College and informed the House that he had at first made provision in the Budget for that College as a new item, but it had to be taken out for want of funds. Meeting the arguments of Moulavi Rafiuddin, the Minister observed that it was not right to say that Government were not taking proper care of Muslim education. He, however, wanted to tell the House once for all that as long as more money was not available it was not possible for him to go as fast as several Hon. members of the House wanted him to go.

Mr. M. S. Khuhro withdrew his motion on the assurance given by the Hon. Minister.

The total grant for education with a cut of Rs. 100 was at last made.

A grant of Rs. 6,79,000 was made to the Home Member for Education—Reserved.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, the Home Member, then demanded a grant of Rs. 1,61,74,000 under the head "Police."

Khan Saheb Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan (Sholapur) moved to omit provision of Rs. 1,40,000 for additional Police establishment including the charges for the punitive police quartered in Sholapur as a consequence of the recent communal riots in that city. His argument was that it was sheer injustice to tax the innocent population for the sins of a few hooligans.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) supported the cut as a matter of principle. He was at a loss to know why the industrial population of Sholapur should be made to pay through their noses an unjust tax which was levied on the city for the fault of a few people.

The cut was further supported by Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona).

The Home Member, opposing the motion for the omission of grant, pointed out that the total grant was made of two items. A sum of Rs. 90,000 was provided for the maintenance of a special Police force in Sholapur while a sum of Rs. 50,000 was ear-marked in a lump sum for meeting the likely emergencies in the rest of the Presidency. As regards the omission of Rs. 90,000 provided for the city of Sholapur, the Home Member warned the Home Member for Sholapur that no additional police would be sent to Sholapur if that provision was not made. For some years in succession, the speaker went on to say, there had been troubles in Sholapur City. In his opinion, both the communities, Hindus and Muslims, had to be equally blamed for the state of affairs. He maintained that a special Police force was absolutely necessary for preserving peace and order in that city. Proceeding, the Home Member observed that the policy of the Government had been to trust the people of the Presidency to keep order for themselves and to behave in a reasonable manner. He was glad that on the whole their trust had been very well repaid by the Presidency.

HOT BLOOD IN SHOLAPUR.

Mr. Hotson complained that in Sholapur hot blood had been aroused and on that account it had been found necessary to retain the additional Police force which was quartered there. The general reduction of police was so great in the Presidency that the police were not in a position to meet the sudden emergencies such as had arisen in Sholapur. The local officers also were of opinion that in Sholapur feelings still ran high and there was possibility of a trouble on the slightest provocation. Dealing with the argument as to why the innocent population should be taxed the Home Member stated that Law did not permit them to tax individuals. They could only tax the whole city or a part of it.

Replying to the debate, the Home Member submitted that the Government's intention was to prevent the punishment being vicarious. As far as possible the burden of additional taxation should be made to fall on the shoulders of those who would be found responsible for the troubles. Proceeding, he pointed out to the House the far-reaching implications of the motion before the House. If such a motion was carried, he added, the Government would be deprived of their powers to send additional police to a place where an emergency would occur. Besides, if peace was not restored in Sholapur, the ill-feelings which had been aroused in that city would continue to smoulder rather than be extinguished. Then again, in the case of a sudden outbreak of riot, it would not be possible for Government to adequately meet the emergency.

MOTION REJECTED.

The motion was rejected by the House.

The total grant for Police was made.

A grant of Rs. 64,12,000 was made for administration of justice.

The Finance Member then made a demand for grant of Rs. 1,01,71,000 under the head "General Administration—Reserved."

BARDOLI QUESTION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay South) moved a token cut in the provision for the Revenue Department and initiated general discussion of the Government policy in regard to the enhanced assessment in Bardoli Taluka. He made it clear that his intention in moving that cut was to give an opportunity to the House to pass a vote of censure against the Government for their revenue policy which had driven the people in certain parts of the Presidency to desperation. There was only half an hour for the guillotine to be reached and Mr. Nariman did not want to make a lengthy speech on the subject. He, however, wanted the Government to play the game manfully and like true sportsmen. He did not want them to play a cowardly game for a draw. Both sides of the House, he said, knew the facts very well and there was no necessity of giving any elaborate explanations.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, the Commissioner of Settlements, in a lengthy explanation which was in most parts inaudible to a large portion of the House, tried to meet the arguments which nobody had advanced. He surprised the House by his statement that the Land Revenue policy of his Government was more generous than in many other lands. Speaking about himself he told the House that there were very few villages in the Bardoli Taluka which he had not walked on his feet.

The Hon. the Revenue Member said the mover of the censure motion had challenged the Government to take the decision of the House. For the first time, he remarked, the accused was put on his defence without preferring any charge against him. The question of Bardoli, he argued, raised a far-reaching issue and was very much complicated. The broad issue in this case was whether or not Government could raise the assessment in Bardoli Taluka by 20 per cent.

It was now exactly 5 o'clock and the President announced the guillotine by ringing the bell.

NON-BRAHMINS' STRANGE ATTITUDE.

The censure motion was carried to a division which resulted in a defeat for the popular parties. 35 members cast their votes for the censure motion, 44 members voted against it and 9 members belonging to the Non-Brahmin Party preferred to remain neutral. There was a great excitement in the House when the division was in progress. Frantic efforts were made by both the parties to fish as many votes to their respective sides as possible. The Non-Brahmin bloc was sitting like a rock not in the least perturbed by the probable consequences of its most extraordinary attitude. The result of the division which was a mere speculation till the very last moment, was received by the House with bated breath. There was great relief among the Government members when the President declared that the censure motion was lost.

The remaining grants amounting to several crores were then carried under the guillotine.

The House then rose for the day. To-day the Council meets at 1-30 p.m. and discusses the demand for supplementary grant provided for meeting the expenses in the Harvey-Nariman case.

AYES.

The following "35" members voted for the censure motion moved by Mr. K. F. Nariman to condemn the Government policy in regard to enhanced assessment in Bardoli Taluka:—

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, Dr. Dixit, Dr. Gilder, Rao Bahadur Kale, Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik, Dr. Salunke, Messrs. Amin, Bechar, Chandrachud, Chikodi, B. T. Desai, J. B. Desai, Deshpande, Ginwalla, Gunjal, Mir Mahomad Baloch, Jairamdas Doulatram, Jitekar, S. C. Joshi, Karki, Lalji Naranji, Husseinbhoy Lalji, Marzban, Mukadam, Munshi, Nanal, Nariman, Pahalajani, J. R. Patel, J. B. Petit, Rajmal Lakhichand, Sheth, Shivdasani, Surve, Swaminarayan.—(35.)

NOES.

Hon. members who voted against the censure motion:—

Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Mr. Addyman, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Balak Ram, Mr. J. P. Brander, Mr. Browne, Sir V. Dabholkar, Hon. Mr. Harilal Desai, Mr. H. Dow, Mr. Freke, Mr. Ghosal, Sir Gulam Hussain, Mr. Harrison, Hon. Mr. Hotson, Sir Leslie Hudson, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Major Jones, Mr. Martin, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Mr. J. Monteath, Mr. F. Oliveira, Mr. Owen, Hon. Mr. Rieu, Khan Saheb Abdul Latif, Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Khan Saheb Allahbux, Khan Bahadur Bhutto, Khan Bahadur Nabi Shah, Khan Saheb Isran, Khan Bahadur Jan Mohamad, Mr. Janvekar, Mr. M. S. Khuhro, Khan Saheb Laghari, Khan Saheb Mansuri, Sardar Mujumdar, Mr. Noor Mohamad, Mr. H. L. Painter, Mr. Smart, Mr. Smyth, Mr. Thornber, Mr. Turner, Mr. G. Wiles, Mr. Winterbotham. —(44.)

NON-BRAHMINS REMAIN NEUTRAL.

The nine Non-Brahmin Councillors who, in their wisdom, chose to to be neutral on the censure motion:—

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Rao Saheb D. R. Patil, Mr. R. S. Asavale, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. S. A. Sardesai, Mr. Shankarrao Zunzarrao, Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi, Rao Saheb Wandekar.—(9.)

GOVERNOR'S INSULT TO COUNCIL.

CRUSHING RETORT TO LORD GOSCHEN.

DR. SUBBAROYAN EXPOSED.

EX-MINISTER'S STATEMENT IN COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Mar. 13.

The Legislative Council reassembled today with a sparse house. Sir N. E. Marjoribanks was the leader of the House in place of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer.

Mr. A. Y. G. Cambell who took the oath of allegiance this morning before His Excellency took his seat at the Treasury Bench with the members of the Executive Council as the acting Law Member.

Dr Subbaroyan was alone in the Ministerial bench.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar and Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, ex-Ministers who took their seats at the Ministerial benches, with the permission of the Chair made statements explaining the reasons which led to their resignation.

EX-MINISTER EXPLAINS.

Amidst constant cheering and cries of 'Hear hear' from the Swarajist benches Dewan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliar explained the circumstances of his resignation. He observed that owing to various reasons there were differences among the Ministers themselves and unpleasantness was occasioned. The joint responsibility, declared Mr. Mudaliar, meant also joint consultation, and it was a matter of common knowledge that actions had been taken on different matters without consultation.

AN INEFFECTIVE THREAT.

After referring to the Council's resolution on the boycott of the Simon Commission, Mr. Mudaliar stated that Dr. Subbaroyan had threatened to resign but found that his resignation could not take effect. (Laughter). He recalled his first interview with His Excellency the Governor and added that the Governor had told him that those acting against the Commission would be acting against Government. Mr. Mudaliar did not accept that view. The Commission was not the Government.

"A BALD MOTION."

Turning to the non-confidence motion, he remarked that it was a bald one directed against Dr. Subbaroyan and was a motion which no member of the Ministerialist Party could support. He referred to the subsequent interview with the Governor at which His Excellency said that the failure of the non-confidence motion meant a reversal of its earlier vote in favour of the boycott. Mr. Mudaliar declared that a great constitutional issue was involved and the interpretation of the Governor was an insult to the House and a negation of responsible Government.

Concluding Mr. Mudaliar pointed out that it meant that the future Ministry would be formed from people who were opposed to boycott, which would be against the mandate of the House. He, therefore, appealed to the members to insist on the maintenance of the dignity, privileges and the prerogative of the House. —A. P.

EX-MINISTERS CONGRATULATED.

MADRAS, Mar. 12.

Speeches congratulating Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar and Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliar (Ex-Ministers) and appreciating their sacrifice in the nation's interests were made at a public meeting tonight by prominent Congressmen.

Mr. S. Satyamurti said that the Governor's action was ultra vires and unconstitutional. Constant cheers greeted the mention of the ex-Ministers' names.—A.P.

BOMBAY RACES.

SPRING MEETING—4TH DAY.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

1ST RACE.
- SILVER NEST .. 1
- ZAINULMULK .. 2
- JOYFUSS .. 3

2ND RACE.
- NABIB .. 1
- FRIDAY .. 2
- PRINCE CHARLIE .. 3

3RD RACE.
- MOOFID .. 1
- ROULETTE .. 2
- MOONLIGHT .. 3

4TH RACE.
- DILAWAR BEG .. 1
- VIBGYOR .. 2
- SHARWAN .. 3

5TH RACE.
- TALES OF ESSEX .. 1
- DALEASSIAN .. 2
- CHINESE SAINT .. 3

6TH RACE.
- KADOOR BEG .. 1
- WHITE CROSS .. 2
- MOOSAAD .. 3

7TH RACE.
- ANWAR .. 1
- REHEARSAL .. 2
- MOZAN .. 3

8TH RACE.
- GOOLIAB .. 1
- DHIDHA'A .. 2
- AZEDIN .. 3

LANGLEY D'ARCY APPEAL

HEARING FIXED FOR 15TH INST.

Mr. G. E. D. Langley's appeal in his defamation case against Capt. D'Arcy will be heard on the 15th inst. by Justices Sir Louis Crump and Mr. Justice Blackwell.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. Kenneth Kemp are briefed for the plaintiff-appellant, whereas Mr. O'Gorman will appear for the respondent Capt. D'Arcy.

PROMINENT SEEDS MERCHANT'S DEATH.

BAZAR REMAINS CLOSED TO-DAY

At a special Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Seeds Trading Association it was unanimously resolved to express a deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Mr. Motibhai Pachhan, one of the leading merchant-members of the Association, and to send a letter of condolence to the bereaved family, and out of respect towards the deceased to close the Bazaar to-day (Wednesday).

OPENING OF BABY WEEK.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO SOCIAL WORKERS.

The National Baby and Health Week 5th Exhibition at the Vanita Vishram Grounds, Sandhurst Road, when a distinguished gathering graced the occasion. Lady Cawasji Jehangir welcomed His Excellency and all those present and in her speech she reviewed the activities of the Standing Committee all the year round.

Sir Leslie Wilson in his speech traced the development of the Baby Week movement and expressed satisfaction at the popularity of same. Continuing he enlarged upon the beneficent results of the Baby and Health demonstrations and paid a warm tribute to those who have spared time and energy for popularising this social and benevolent work.

(A fuller report of the function will appear in the next issue of the "Chronicle.")

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Wilson received H. H. the Maharani of Kolhapur, H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur and S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

Captain J. Purdey arrived at Government House, Bombay.

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DR. S. P. KAPADIA
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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1928.

RE-AFFIRMING THE BOYCOTT.

The rejection by the Legislative Assembly of the grant for the expenses of the Statutory Commission and the other three defeats sustained by Government on Tuesday should convince the apologists and boosters of the Simon Show in this country and in England that the boycott movement instead of fizzling out or weakening itself, has gathered strength and intensity. The Assembly's decision to reject the grant, to declare that the Indian tax-payers' money must not be wasted in entertaining the unwanted guests, is a re-affirmation of the boycott. After having declared itself against co-operation with the Commission "at any stage or in any form" by passing Lala Lajpatrai's resolution earlier in the session, the Assembly was expected as a logical sequence of its attitude to throw out the grant. But Government whips and the jo-hukum elements in the Assembly, who regard the Government as their constituency, were evidently hoping against hope that the popular half of the Central Legislature would stultify itself to suit official policy. They gathered up all their strength and mustered 59 strong at the time of the voting. It says volumes for the intensity of popular indignation at the affront of an all-White Commission that India has received that the popular parties were able to outflank the official manoeuvre and defeat the motion by 66 votes to 59.

Sir Basil Blackett shed tears during the debate on the recent adjournment motion of Mr. Jinnah over the "irresponsible" behaviour of the popular forces. The discussion on the grant for the Commission's expenses is an indication of the strictly business-like view which the popular leaders took of the whole situation while the official benches and their allies were ready a thoroughly irresponsible manner to fritter away public funds. The British Parliament had sent out the Commission. It had done so in the teeth of indignant public protest from India. "Parliament had ordered the tune," Pundit Motilal said in moving the rejection of the grant, "it must pay for the piper also." To a bureaucracy accustomed to order the tune and to expect India to pay for the piper this equitable arrangement suggested by the Swarajist leader could make no appeal. Mr. Crerar had the temerity to contend that officialdom is concerned for the interests of a "fourth party" in India "the most important party whose interests ought to be paramount, the country and the people of India." In the whole melancholy record of "self-arrogated" trusteeship of India by the agents of the British in this country there is little to convince any unbiassed observer that the interests of the "most important" party have ever been regarded as "paramount."

In a speech which must have fallen absolutely flat on the House, Mr. Crerar twitted Pundit Motilal for being in the "unfamiliar role of asking the House too support the Constitution." This was a tenth-rate debating society quip but we are ready to believe that there is a wide gulf of understanding between the Home Member and the popular parties as to what the Constitution is. To the offical mind working in the orbit of a camouflage of democracy with a battalion of official and nominated votes at its command the constitution is what its caprice for the moment wishes it to be. Mr. Crerar can derive as much joy as he likes from what he egregiously terms the "fruitless experiments" by the "Congress Committees," his alternative misnomer for the All-Parties' Conference. India knows that it is just through these seemingly "fruitless experiments" that she can laboriously build up a united front against those who deny her freedom. She knows that nothing can be gained by doing pooja before the Commission and her representatives have, therefore, re-affirmed the boycott. Their work now is to implement it further.

DANGER OF DELAY.

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. H. P. Mody, the retiring President of the Association, took the opportunity to warn Government once more in regard to the grave crisis in the textile industry. The review of the position of the industry during the last year enabled him to quote some telling figures which it would be madness on the part of any Government to ignore. He pointed out that in spite of more and more machinery being kept idle, stocks had continued to increase and were as much as 45,000 bales over the figures of the previous year. At the same time the prices at which goods had to be sold left, except during a few months, no margin of profit and in many cases meant a positive loss. All the time the country continued to be inundated with foreign goods. The increase in the imports of cloth from Japan in particular was abnormal. Mr. Mody stated that from 232 million yards imported in 1926, the figures for 1927 had shot up to 332 million yards, an increase of about 45 per cent in one year. There was also an increase of 200 million yards in the total imports from all countries, which now stand at the staggering figure of 2,000 million yards.

These figures, which are steadily rising in spite of the acknowledged fact that the Bombay Mills have carried out considerable measures of economy during the last few years, only strengthen the people's demand for adequate legislative support to their national industry. And that support must come speedily. To the Government's professed policy of "watching developments" Mr. Mody gives the only possible reply that "if they continue much longer to feel the pulse of the patient without prescribing a specific, the patient may soon be past all remedy." Mr. Mody is not in the habit of using strong language, but the stark ruin of a great national industry which must necessarily follow Government's continued callousness constrained him to remark: "It is difficult to speak with restraint of a Government which complacently looks on or, at the best, is lost in cogitation, while the country is being inundated with foreign cloth to the ruin of the indigenous industry." Contrasting the inactivity of the Indian Government with the vigorous steps other Governments, notably of Japan, are taking to support their indigenous industries, Mr. Mody declared that the situation, like the one in India, "would not be tolerated in any country whose Goverment was national in its outlook". Yet, while the Legislative Assembly is striving to make the Government more national in its outlook and composition, Sir Victor Sassoon thinks it fit to complain that "the Assembly at the present time was concerning itself with what he might call why it should be confined to Bombay."

acute political controversies and it had no time to interest itself in matters intimately connected with industries." It would be more true to say that businessmen in India have harmed themselves much by not taking their proper share in the legitimate politics of the country. Something more than presenting Government with statistical tables will be needed to move them to do their duty by the national industry of India.

WELL DONE, MR. VENKATARAMA SASTRI.

Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri has rendered a distinct service to the country by the self-respecting and patriotic step he has taken of resigning his membership of the Executive Council to which he was appointed last week rather than accepting the humiliation of having important subjects removed from his portfolio. It is noteworthy that, among the subjects which he, an Indian, is not considered fit to handle now are the preparation of fortnightly reports to the Secretary of State, Police and Irrigation. His predecessor, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, had charge of these subjects and the Governor paid an eloquent tribute to him for the efficient manner in which he acquitted himself in discharging his duties. But now the boycott of Simon Commission is in full swing and obviously it will not be a happy arrangement from the bureaucracy's point of view to assign to an Indian the important function of making periodical reports to the Secretary of State. This is, of course, not the first time that Indian Members of the Executive Councils have been assigned less important portfolios. There is, for instance, nothing in the Government of India Act to prevent an Indian holding the portfolio of Home affairs, Finance or Commerce in the Vice roy's Executive Council. But no Indian has hitherto been asked to hold them because these portfolios, unlike others, carry with them immense power and patronage. Nor is it the first time that such rank injustice has been done to Indian Members of Executive Councils in the distribution of portfolios. But this is the first time an Indian Member has had the courage to assert his self-respect and Mr. Venkatarama Sastri deserves to be congratulated on the lesson he has taught to the bureaucracy which is determined to humiliate his countrymen as every step.

BETRAYING THE PUBLIC CAUSE.

Late on Tuesday evening the Bardoli question came up for discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council but the censure motion against Government was defeated owing to the betrayal of the public cause by the Muslim members with three glorious exceptions and by a group of non-Brahmins nine in number who, on this question of vital concern to the masses, remained neutral. The two nominated members, Mr. S. C. Joshi and Dr. Salunke, were alive to the need of an urgent inquiry into the Bardoli assessment. Messrs. Mir Mahomed Baloch, Husseinbhoy A. Laljee and Jitekar remained as ever true to the people. Mr. Gunjal and Mr. Surve were, of course, on the popular side, but the nine non-Brahmin legislators by remaining neutral strengthened the hands of the official side. We hope such misplaced and suicidal neutrality will be absent to-day when the question of costs in the Harvey-Nariman case comes up before the Council.

POST GRADUATE TEACHING.

During the discussion at the last meeting of the Senate on post-graduate and research work Mr. K. M. Munshi observed that several speakers betrayed indecisiveness which was a disgrace to the House. Whether or not the remark was deserved, the discussion could have been more precise and to the point. As it was, after three hour's debate the report of the Senate's committee was only referred to the Syndicate with hardly any specific recommendations. The committee's proposals were fairly sound. They provided for post-graduate teaching in Bombay in Economics, Sociology, Politics, Indian History and Antiquities, Mathematics and Sanskrit, and in the last two subjects at Poona. Specific alterations in the report could have been moved but the discussion was from start to finish desultory and vague. Sometimes even the propriety of post-graduate work in academic subjects was questioned and Dr. Viegas made an impassioned plea for technological instruction. No one denies the superior claims of such instruction but that is a distinct question and requires much larger funds than the University possesses at present. If necessary the Senate may set apart a certain amount for technical instruction, either to be held in reserve till a technological college comes into existence or to be applied for some limited scientific and semi-technical purpose. The remaining funds should then be allocated to the more important Arts and Science subjects. We shall not discuss at present the details of the Committee's report. But we would make a difference between the prevalent post-graduate work, which practically comes to little more than preparing students for the M. A. examination, and true research work which must be of a much higher order. The latter must necessarily be centralised but as regards the former kind of work we do not see

PRESERVATION OF KINE.

MAHATMAJI'S VIEWS.

(BY M. ASAF ALI.)

It was in December 1919 at Amritsar that the All-India Muslim League first interested itself in the cow question and passed a very cautious resolution calling upon Mussalmans to avoid, as far as possible the slaughter of kine at the time of Id-ul-Zuha. As a matter of fact an indication of such a step had already been given in a private letter which I had addressed to several Hindu leaders inviting them to the first Khilafat Conference held in November 1919 at Delhi, and which happened at the time, quite accidentally, to raise hopes which were decidedly in excess of the language used by me, and very much more decidedly in excess of what was proposed to be done. The views which Hakim Mohamed Ajmal Khan, as President of that year's session of the Muslim League, expressed on this subject and the resolution which was passed at his instance and under his guidance became the occasion for the adoption of a somewhat hastily drafted resolution by the Congress of that year, which was moved by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and which purported to place on record an expression of thanks on behalf of the Hindus for the step taken by the League in this respect. The flush of feeling evoked by these proceedings assumed a turn which excited comment in orthodox and non-nationalist Muslim circles, and the situation thus created made those of us who were working hard to "protect the cow" seriously apprehensive that the facile assumption of some of those among the Hindus who had begun to take too much for granted were calculated to curtail the usefulness of our efforts.

THE MORAL ISSUE.

It was, with these question in view that I addressed a letter to Mahatmaji, drawing his attention to the danger of the course of action adopted by certain Hindu publicists. The letter he sent me in reply is given below in entirety. He refers to the "broad humanitarian" grounds on which I had raised "the moral issue". But as this is too brief a reference, let me add an explanatory word. After expressing my keen anxiety to see that the Mussalmans were persuaded to make a concession to Hindu susceptibilities in regard to the cow, and I believe, also admitting the economic desirability of protecting kine as far as practicable, I had—in all humility of judgment—expressed my doubt as regards two points. First of all I did not see quite clearly why the slaughter (sans-cruelte) of any animal should in itself so long as it did not interfere with what I ventured to call the course of Man's evolution be regarded a sin and a heinous crime; for man in the course of evolution must some day claim the aureole of divinity by climbing up the steps of lower forms of life which have outlived their ascendancy, but have lingered on simply as so much material for man's use. Secondly, I could not imagine the moral justification of the worship of animals.

MAHATMAJI'S LETTER.

Mahatmaji's letter contains answers to these points from an "orthodox" viewpoint. One may or may not agree with this view, and as a matter of fact he himself recognises that some points of view are so different that it is impossible to reconcile them. But while characteristically making allowance for difference of opinion, he states his own view in a manner which is of peculiar interest at this time when this question has been discussed and settled by the Congress.

I am all for reasonable protection of the cow merely out of regard for Hindu susceptibilities; but I view all attempts at direct or indirect coercion, or its being made a basis for a penal provision as a 'wholly unwise' thing. The world has gone far enough on the road to the freedom of human conscience to regard any such step as anything but the negation of India's capacity for tolerance. Similarly all manifestations of anger and violence arising from "music" before mosques or some other paltry cause of excitement reflect nothing but woeful ignorance of those whose narrow outlook on life has raised insignificant incidents of daily life to the spurious dignity of weighty national problems. How must the world and posterity judge us if we deliberately postpone the day of real progress by concentrating our energies on nauseating wrangles over the shadow, while the substance is relegated to irredeemable oblivion? Here is the letter Mahatmaji wrote me on this subject.

Lahore,
25th January 1920.

My dear Asaf Ali,

I thank you for your frank letter. I shall certainly take every step to see that there is no misunderstanding regarding the cow-slaughter resolution. I quite agree with you that no false hopes should be raised regarding the Mohemdan attitude on the point and that all propaganda on our (Hindus) part among Mohamedans should be avoided.

I am glad too that you have raised the moral issue and discussed it not on purely orthodox religious but on broad humanitarian grounds. I would, however, say on the orthodox religious grounds that when two great communities live side by side religious sense of the one demands a scrupulous regard for the practices of the other so long as they are not immoral from a universal standpoint. For instance, I see nothing wrong in non-Moslems going to Mecca. But there is nothing immoral in your prohibiting non-Moslems from entering it. And as the sentiment of prohibition has grown during all these 1300 years I support it. So may it be for the Mohemmedan regarding the cow-slaughter.

HUMANITARIAN GROUND.

Now for the broad humanitarian ground we shall probably have to agree to differ. Your view-point seems to be so different from mine. I consider that God has not created lower forms of animal life for man to use them as he pleases. Man realises his highest station not by indulging but by abstinence. I have no right to destroy animal life if I can subsist healthily on vegetable life. I have no right to slaughter all animal life because I find it necessary to slaughter some animal life. Therefore, I can live well on goats, fish and fowl, surely enough in all conscience, it is sin for me to destroy cows for my sustenance. And it was some such argument that decided the Rishis of old in regarding the cow as sacred, especially when they found that cow was the greates

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of The Day.

Humbug.

Sir Austen Chamberlain either rates the intelligence of his colleagues at the League table very low, indeed, or he is sure that Britain can with her ally, France, continue to dominate the League so effectively that that body will quietly accept Britain's dictation. In no other way is it possible to understand the declaration of Sir Austen to the Press correspondents before he left Geneva that in the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, which Egyptian nationalism promptly rejected, the proposal about referring the "disposition" of British troops in Egypt to the "free decision of the League" after ten years should be considered "a testimony to Britain's faith in the League." Instead of being a testimony to British faith in that body, the very idea that Egypt, a member of the League, was to be under British tutelage and her foreign relations and military dispositions remained in British hands shows that Tory Britain is convinced the League can stand any nonsense.

In The Usual Style.

In that hospitable receptacle for Die-hard outbursts, the "Morning Post" of London, views are expressed about the Indian people, their aspirations and their political future which are pleasing, of course, to the "trustees" of India who entertain the fatuous and arrogant belief that they know more about Indians than Indians know about themselves. Sir Reginald Craddock's latest outburst is quite in the usual style. The British public is gravely asked to swallow the nonsense that millions of poor people in India "view with dismay the elimination of the British personnel" and that thousands of Indian officials holding subordinate positions fear that under Indianisation they would be "victimised by caste prejudices." Is it not high time that retired British officials [illegible] indulging in this silly twaddle? The caste prejudice by the way is far more commonly exhibited by that close corporation, the Indian Civil Service, than by any other administrative service in India.

Communal Preferment.

The question of reservation of posts in the Services for minority communities was once again discussed in the Assembly, and the fact that a cut motion moved for the specific purpose of supporting such reservation was carried shows that the principle has won many converts including Hindus. It is possible that several members of the Assembly were prepared to pay a price for communal harmony. There is more truth than one would relish in the opinion expressed by Sir Abdul Qayum himself that the real cause of communal riots was representation in the various services and not the cow and music questions. We shall not dogmatise on the subject, but we confess we are old-fashioned enough to believe that in the Services, at any rate, preference by merit should be the rule. Only, merit should not be confused with passing of literary examinations. It is only in selecting from among equals in merit that an equitable communal distribution may be better than any arbitrary selection. Such a procedure will in the long run benefit every community by giving it an incentive to win by merit. On the other hand, communal preferment by taking away that incentive, may demoralise the very community sought to be helped. We stand for more educational facilities for the backward communities.

An Example.

How a minority can assert itself by sheer dint of merit is best illustrated by the success of the Parsis in India. It was to commend their example that Mr. N. C. Kelkar approvingly mentioned the fact in the Assembly that many of the guards and drivers on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line were Parsis whereas on some other line a non-Indian community was specially favoured. But Sir George Rainy tried to make communal capital out of this compliment to the Parsis and to make it appear as a grudge against the Parsis. Almost as a matter of course the "Times of India" followed suit. It was well that the vigilant Mr. G. K. Nariman promptly wrote to Mr. Kelkar and elicited from him his true standpoint and baulked the community-baiters. The example of the Parsis may well be followed by every other minority in India.

The Apology of The Fat.

Addressing a meeting of the Bombay Dock Workers at the Elphinstone Gardens on Monday Mr. Purcell, one of the representatives sent out by British Trade Union Organisations to study Indian labour conditions, made a statement which indicates how clearly he has realised the selfishness of those who would keep down the wages of Indian Labour. "It was a lie to say," Mr. Purcell observed, "that the Indian worker needed less food and so could live on the low wages obtaining at present." He characterised this as the "apology of the fat." There are many severe handicaps to the efforts of organised Labour in India to better its economic position, but it is some satisfaction that foreign observers like Mr. Purcell appreciate its claims. In India the "fat" as a matter of fact do not make an apology for putting on more adipose tissue. It is offered to them through Lee Commissions in spite of the people's protests.

Wanted Information.

An important point was made by Mr. K. C. Roy in his speech on Mr. Jinnah's censure motion which has not received the attention that it deserves. Mr. Roy demanded the publication of the despatches connected with the Skeen Committee's report in order to find out what part had been played by the Indian members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and of the Secretary of State's Council and whether they reflected the Indian view in the matter. It is, indeed, inconceivable, as Mr. Roy declared, that any Indian should have been a party to this transaction. Strange things, indeed, have happened with Indians who have been taken into the bureaucratic fold. As far as the Simon Commission was concerned, the Indian members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and of the India Council could plead the excuse that the decision lay entirely in the hands of the British Government. But in respect of the Skeen Committee's report, there is no such excuse possible. For, the Commander-in-Chief made it clear that the decision embodied the "unanimous conclusions" of the Government of India and the British Government. Unless, therefore, the despatches are published, the only inference that the public can draw is that the Indian members on both these Councils have betrayed their country.

NO GRANT FOR SIMON SHOW

CRUSHING GOVT. DEFEAT

"SEND THEM BACK"

PARLIAMENT MUST NURTURE ITS OWN CHILD

LORD BIRKENHEAD CENSURED.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Mar. 13.

To-day was a day of defeats for Government at every turn and in both Houses. In the Assembly the margin of voting strength against them ranged fom 7 in respect of the Statutory Commission to 31 over the refusal to appoint Indians as leaders of India's Delegations to the International Conferences and the League of Nations. In the Council of State the trusted allies of the Government turned against and deserted at voting time and though Sir Phiroze Sethna's motion for Indians to lead Government delegations was technically lost by a majority of four votes, there were three neutrals and every elected member present was for the motion thus inflicting a virtual defeat. Naturally there were comments expressed in the lobbies, particularly in the lobbies of the Assembly, where it was freely remarked that "Government prestige has considerably been shaken."

THE SIMON GRANT

None ever doubted that the provision for the Statutory Commission would be sanctioned by the Assembly. But Mr. Crerar, the Home Member, thought that by making an appeal to the Central Muslim Party he would be able to tilt the balance in favour of the Commission. He was not at all successful, for Mr. Kabiruddin and two or three others of this group remained neutral. What was, perhaps, of even greater significance was that Mr. K. C. Roy who had on the previous occasion voted against Lala Lajpatrai's censure resolution also stood neutral, explaining that when once the Assembly had given its decision, there should be no motion brought forward contrary to it either in principle or in spirit. The Home Member now felt himself helpless, but suddenly he discovered an argument of the Commission being required "in the interests of the masses." But this argument was shattered into pieces by Mr. Jinnah. "The fourth party Mr. Crerar talks of as being anxious to support the Commission consists of only flungeys and johukumists" declared the leader of the Independent Party in excellent debating form. The effect was complete and the Assembly within an hour of its meeting carried Pandit Motilal's motion deleting the provisions for the expenses of the Commission by 66 votes against 59.

INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

The most curious piece of coincidence occurred later. Mr. N. M. Joshi who had visited the League of Nations several times brought two separate motions by token cuts protesting against the non-appointment of Indians as leaders of India's delegations to the League and International Labour Conferences. At the same hour the Upper House (Council of State) was engaged in a deadly fight over an identical motion by Sir Phiroze Sethna who ever since he entered the Council has been pursuing the question with admirable tenacity. Mr. Haig, Home Secretary, conscious of his voting strength in that House indulged in sneering criticism at the capacity of Indians to lead Delegations. This was strongly resented by even the Council where, according to Sir Basil Blackett "rude forefathers of Hamlet sleep." Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Raja Nawabali, two nominated members, voted against Government and Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Prince Akram Hussain and Ali Mahomed Bakhsh, also nominated members remained neutral. The moral victory was, however, Sir Phiroze Sethna's.

THEIR MASTERS' VOICES.

And in the Assembly Mr. Graham answered on behalf of Government Mr. Joshi's demands in a mood which "had no desire to hurt Indian feelings." But Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar refused to see his country being represented by alteregos who act as mere gramophone records of their masters' voices and thoroughly misrepresent India. The House thoroughly enjoyed his pawky wit, but a little later the representative of the Christian community, Mr. Chatterjee, utilised his nominated presence in the Assembly to do a little propaganda as Secretary of the Delhi branch of the League of Nations' Union. The ever vigilant Chair cut him short; but Mr. Chatterjee tried to take a different line of opposition, for which he had to regret at the hands of the relentless Messrs. Joshi and Lala Lajpat Rai. Mr. Graham's veiled reference that the Council of State last year quietly accepted the Government decision that the leadership should always go to a non-Indian was received amidst cries of protest and his laboured attempt to soothe the feelings of the Assembly by recalling the testimony of last year's selection as the best of Asiatic delegations also failed to convince the Assembly which, as Lala Lajpat Rai declared, was fighting for not individual glories but for India's honour. The Government refusal to appoint Indians as leaders of Delegations was thus censured by a significant voting majority of 31 and 24 on both separate cuts of Mr. Joshi.

BIRKENHEAD CENSURED.

Nor did the Secretary of State fare well to-day. The opposition to the provision in the budget for his agency work, when this duty could as well be carried on by the High Commissioner in London came from Mr. K. C. Roy and considerably reinforced by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. Mr. Roy's diary of sins of omission and commission of the Secretary of State proved to be a convincing case and even the official benches who are the victims of the Secretary of State's overruling powers appeared not to resent the attacks on "The Great Moghul at Whitehall" and "The enemy of all progress." Certainly Sir Basil Blackett was seen in an appreciatively sympathetic mood all the time Mr. Roy went hammer and tongs at the Secretary of State for crushing the Reserve Bank Bill. But Sir Basil had on behalf of Government to oppose the motion and Mr. Acharya's amendment to the motion granting only one rupee to the Secretary of State to carry on his work was carried.

EUROPEAN CENSURES GOVERNMENT.

The last censure was moved by Mr. Arthur Moore and related to the Central Board of Revenue for its mischievous tendencies of squeezing out money regardless of the assessees' worries. The Assembly responded to the call, but when the motion was about to be put, Mr. Moore wanted to withdraw. But the non-official Indian elected block was determined on Mr. Moore going with them into their own lobby. And so when the House divided they were satisfied to see him dashing straight to the "Ayes" lobby when all his European colleagues had deserted him. Here again the margin of votes against Government was 10, it being the last defeat of the day for Government, thus reflecting the boycott atmosphere in the country.

CERTIFICATION.

But Government will have the expenses of the Statutory Commission and the Secretary of State's budget provision restored by the certification powers of Lord Irwin. The other three cuts being token cuts, will not be tampered with.

SECRETARY OF STATE CENSURED

ESTABLISHMENT GRANT VOTED DOWN

(From Our Special Representative). NEW DELHI, March 13.

The motion to reduce the grant for the Secretary of State's establishment to one rupee moved by Mr. M. K. Acharya on behalf of the Swaraj Party was carried by 66 against 53. All non-official parties supported the motion. Thanks to the solidarity of the non-official members this was the fourth defeat of Government in one day. A more sensational defeat of the Government on the Executive Council Grant is expected to-day.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 13.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day Pandit Motilal Nehru's motion refusing the Simon Commission demand was carried by 66 votes against 59.—A. P.

Once again the Assembly galleries were fully packed in order to hear the debate on the Simon Commission. The attendance in the House did not reach the previous level. About 120 members were present.

Mr. K. Sanjiv Rao was sworn in as a member.

Pandit Motilal Nehru moved the reduction of the miscellaneous grant by Rs. 3,40,000 representing the cost over the Simon Commission. He was cheered as he moved the cut.

PAY THE PIPER FOR CALLING TUNE.

Pandit Motilal Nehru held that it was not open to the House to grant the demand after its vote against the Commission. The House having once given its verdict it was plain duty, even to those members who opposed the boycott of the Commission, to uphold the dignity of the House by throwing out the demand. Those who were upholders of the constitution would support the constitution by voting with him alone. Moreover Parliament must nurture its own child and not foist it on India. It had called the tune and must pay for the piper.

Continuing, Pundit Motilal said if the House had accepted the Commission and its procedure and appointed its Committee there was some reason for them to vote the expenditure. Before proceeding further he wanted a ruling whether he could go into the merits of the case.

The President ruled that no speaker was entitled to reflect on the decision of the House, and he would rule out any arguments in support, as otherwise the other side in fairness would require an opportunity to reply.

Pandit Motilal Nehru thereupon concluded his observations.

"PLOUGHING THE SAND."

Mr. Crerar, replying amidst cheers, said that the discussion had been necessarily restricted to a narrow channel. The House had been invited by Pandit Motilal Nehru to embark on an agricultural operation of ploughing the sand. He was glad to find Pandit Motilal Nehru in an unfamiliar role of asking the House to support the constitution. (Laughter). The speaker too would urge rejection of the motion on constitutional grounds. "Nothing can be done without the intervention of Parliament who has appointed its instrument. We must provide funds to enable that constitutional instrument to carry out its ordained operations. (Applause.) Mr. Crerar continuing asked what was the alternative.

Mr. Jinnah: Send them back. (Laughter).

Sir Walter Wilson: You would require money for that. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Crerar said they had heard of how the Congress Committees had been adopting for weeks past fruitless experiments. (Hear, hear). "If we honestly and consistently and having regad to the practical

(Continued on next page.)

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE "IMPOSSIBLE."

MESSAGE OF HOPE AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

DR. ANSARI ON 'ALL-PARTIES' DECISIONS.

CRITICISMS AND SUGGESTIONS INVITED.

NEW DELHI, March 13.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, President of the All-Parties' Conference, in a statement to the Press says:—

The report of the proceedings of and decisions arrived at by the All-Parties' Conference and its Committee are now in the possession of the public. It is hoped that they will serve as a basis for criticism and further suggestions. My purppose in issuing this statement is, therefore, not to go into the merits or otherwise of the proposals in detail. It is, on the other hand, to invite the country to consider certain general, but very significant aspects of the Conference that are likely to make history.

EAGERNESS FOR CO-OPERATION.

Never before in the history of our struggle against foreign domination have the representative organisations, holding radically opposed views on political and communal issues, responded to an invitation of the Congress to sit together and face the difficult relations as they did on the present occasion. Representatives of the Congress, the Liberal Federation, the National Home Rule League, the Trade Union Congress, the Republican Conference, the Madras Land-holders' Association, the Hindu Maha Sabha, the Muslim League, the Central Sikh League, the Indian States' Conference, the Central Khilafat Committee, etc., not only sat together round the same table, but they also tackled, with courage that was amply repaid, the problems which had hitherto appeared to and been characterised by our opponents as impossible of solution. For the first time, bodies representating various shades of political thought in the country declared in the clearest possible terms that the constitution to be framed should provide for the establishment of Full Responsible Government without any reservation. The report of the Committee of the Conference is confirmation, if any confirmation were needed, of our purpose. Undoubtedly there are differences—which country in the world is free from them?—in regard to the details of our future political institutions. But one thing stands out definite and clear. We know what we are about and we mean to achieve it. Nor is this all. To those that have followed with anguish and pain the unfortunate communal differences which have been hampering all progress towards freedom, the All-Parties' Conference has brought a message of hope and encouragement. Irreconcilable differences when faced on the background of common bondage, and therefore, with a view to breaking the shackles of that bondage, ceased to appear irreconcilable. I do not for a moment mean that we have dissolved all differences, but I do claim that we have solved a good many and have brought the rest appreciably near a solution. Our resolution regarding communal differences are before the public. The controversy about the N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan has, I hope, been finally laid at rest and the Sub-Committees that have been appointed to report on the financial aspect of the separation of Sindh and the question of reservation of seats will, I am sure, help us to solve these two problems definitely.

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

The impatient will grumble at the delay involved in the procedure. I too regret it. Slavery and the bane of communalism have brought so much misery to the country that they cannot be removed too soon. But long-standing evils require time to be eradicated. Nor are constitutions built in a day. Ours is a specially stupendous task. We have to draw up a constitution for 320 millions of human beings professing different religions and belonging to different castes and creeds. The magnitude of the task should ordinarily require years of ceaseless work, and it is surprising indeed that differences of years should have been appreciably removed by a few weeks of determined effort. But this is what the All-Parties' Conference has already done and I have no doubt, that given time, it will complete its good work. I do not say this lightly. I have seen eagerness with which opponents, forgetting all their so-called fundamental differences, applied themselves to dealing with all-India questions. I have witnessed their instinctive desire to clear the ground for the great national struggle. I cannot help sincerely admiring the patriotism, earnestness and high sense of responsibility displayed by the representatives in the Conference. They were not slow to realise the difficulties of each other, and to learn to make sacrifices for the common good. It is because I have witnessed all this that I am encouraged to make an earnest appeal to all organisations in the country to help the All-Parties' Conference to success. We have not only made a good beginning, we have also travelled more than half the way. We would reach our goal if the constituent organisations did their duty. Conditions of success require a continued spirit of compromise and a constant willingness to rise above sectional interests. Given these we are sure to win.—A.P.

DESERTERS OF PUBLIC CAUSE.

MUSLIM MEMBERS BETRAY BARDOLI PEASANTS.

MR. NARIMAN'S CENSURE MOTION.

NON-BRAHMIN MEMBERS' STRANGE ATTITUDE.

EDUCATION MINISTER CENSURED.

Tuesday was the most important day during this session of the Bombay Legislative Council. It being the last day for demands for grants, the non-official members were speeding up business in such a way as would enable them to reach the demand for General Administration which was their only opportunity to raise a general discussion of the policy of the Government regarding the enhanced assessment in Bardoli Taluka. The attendance in the House was thicker than usual. The whips of the popular parties had spared no pains in inducing the members of their parties to withdraw all their cuts till the grant for the Revenue Department was reached. The guillotine had to be applied to the undiscussed demands exactly at 5 p.m. and consequently the minor grants were being disposed of without the least opposition. While a majority of non-official members were keenly anxious to hurry up business and were on that account withdrawing motions after motions, certain members of the House seemed to take peculiar delight in blocking the business by all sorts of dilatory methods. An atmosphere of tense excitement prevailed in the House throughout the day.

MR. JOSHI'S CUT MOTION.

Mr. S. C. Joshi (Nominated) moved to reduce the University grant by Rs. 100 and raised a discussion of the policy of Government regarding the raising of fees in schools and colleges. An interesting debate ensued on the motion which was ultimately carried by a majority of four votes. This was the first defeat which the Government had to face so far during this session.

There was again heated discussion on Mr. M. S. Khuhro's motion to reduce the total demand for Education by Rs. one lakh. The motion was withdrawn on the assurances given by the Minister for Education.

Khan Saheb Abdul Latif's motion to omit the provision for additional Police establishment was, after a hot discussion, rejected by the House.

BARDOLI QUESTION.

A battle royal was then fought on a vote of censure moved by Mr. K. F. Nariman against the Government in respect of their high-handed revenue policy which they have been ruthlessly pursuing in Bardoli Taluka. There was only half an hour at the disposal of the House before the guillotine and no time was to be lost in making lengthy speeches on the subject. In a brief and bright speech, Mr. Nariman asked the Government to behave like sportsmen and not to resort to their usual tactics to remain at the wickets and play for a draw. The indefatigable Mr. Anderson, the Commissioner of Settlements, ran to the rescue of the Government and remained playing at the wickets till the very last moment when guillotine was to fall. The Hon. Member made a desperate attempt to refute the allegations which nobody had made on the floor of the House. He had to kill time in some way or other and he did it with his unfailing thoroughness.

PRESIDENT APPLIES GUILLOTINE.

Exactly at 5 o'clock, the President sounded the gong which heralded the guillotine. The censure motion was pressed to a division which resulted in a most ignominious defeat for the popular parties in the Council. Considerable heat was generated in the House when the members divided themselves in the lobbies. Frantic efforts were made by both the parties to entice as many votes as possible. The full strength of the House was 88 when the doors were closed for the division. The result of the division which was a speculative problem till the very last moment was awaited with bated breath. The House rejected the censure motion by 35 to 44 votes. The Government at last w[illegible]ks to their powers of [illegible]pulation of votes and [illegible] jealousies which [illegible] secession proved to be the bane of the Bombay Legislative Council.

SEVEN HEROES IN PUBLIC CAUSE.

The analysis of the division will, no doubt, make an interesting reading. The 35 "ayes" included 3 Muslims, Messrs. Mir Mahomad Baloch, Husseinbhoy A. Lalji and Jitekar, 2 Non-Brahmins, Messrs. Gunjal and Surve, and 2 nominated members, Mr. S. C. Joshi and Dr. Solunke. All honour to these seven heroes who, in honest discharge of their duty as the representatives of the public, refused to be dragged in the vortex of communal jealousies and other petty discussions and walked unhesitatingly into the popular lobby.

NON-BRAHMINS' BETRAYAL.

The 44 "noes" include 27 nominated stalwarts, 3 Hon. Ministers, 12 members of the Muslim Party and Mr. R. G. Pradhan and Sirdar Mujumdar. The motives of the last two should better be understood than expressed. The crux of the whole situation was that 9 members belonging to the Non-Brahmin Party remained like rocks in their places and no amount of persuasion could induce them to vote either way. Had these 9 gentlemen preferred to stand by public interests and cast their lot with people's representatives, they would have wrested the laurels of victory from the Government and would have made history. But unfortunately, in the plenitude of their wisdom, they chose to make history just the other way. There would have been a tie if these gentlemen had marched into popular lobbies and a very good opportunity would have been given to the President to prove his sincerity for the people's cause. However, that was not going to be.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council at their meeting on Tuesday discussed the remaining demands for grants till the "guillotine" was reached at 5 p.m. Following important questions were put and answered:—

HARVEY-NARIMAN CASE DISCLOSURES.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take against officers of the Development Department for gross negligence and mismanagement in the discharge of their duties and reasonable grounds for suspicion of corruption against them as disclosed in the Harvey-Nariman case?

The Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir: The question is under the consideration of Government.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL: OPINIONS.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): [illegible]

(Continued on Page [illegible])

TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN PERSIA AND INDIA

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN ENTERPRISE

NEW REGIME OF PROGRESS AND PEACE.

MR. REPORTER'S APPEAL TO PARSIS.

If it is true of Russia that the destruction of Czardom after the proletarian revolution has ushered in an era of social evolution of the masses, the displacement of a miniature Czarist regime of Persia has also certainly resulted in the assertion by the Persians of their right to progress and prosperity. As evolution follows a revolution, so with Persia too, the effacement of the Kajar despotism resulting in the construction of the new edifice on popular good-will and support has been a presage of healthy growth for Persia in every walk of life. From the following interview with Mr. Ardeshir Edulji Reporter, who has spent the better part of his life in Persia, it will be evident that there is a great opening for Indian mercantile enterprise in Persia and for the revival of Indo-Iranian trade and relationships. In fact efforts have recently been made to create particular interest in this direction, especially among the Parsis. The Iran League also works in this direction. If hitherto no appreciable response has been forthcoming the interview with Mr. Reporter and his appeal to his co-religionists should stimulate it and it is to be hoped his appeal will not fall on deaf ears.

MR. REPORTER IN PERSIAN.

Mr. Ardeshir Edulji Reporter has been in Persia for the last 35 years, having settled down there as the Agent of th Society for the Amelioration of Persia Zoroastrians founded by the late Sir Dinshaw Petit, the first Baronet. Had it not been for the single-minded and uninterrupted activities of this Society for the last seventy years the condition of the Persian Zoroastrians would, indeed, have been most unfortunate. Both in his official and individual capacity Mr. Reporter has had the rare opportunities and facilities of visiting several provinces and districts of Persia Turkey, Iraq, Trans-Caucasia and Central Asia and he is acquainted with the languages and dialects of these countries. He is the only Parsi, if not Indian, who has the inside knowledge of these countries. The value of his profound information may be judged from the fact that his advice has been sought with liberal offers of payment by Moscow, and also by Turkey and Arab Municipalities. Mr. Reporter has, since his settling down in Persia, paid occasional visits to India, and the present is his seventh visit to his native land. In Persia he has always been concentrating his attention on the education not only of the Zoroastrians but of the Mussalmans as well. And to-day in the Diplomatic Corps and the Consulates of Persia throughout the world there is hardly a representative of Iran who has not been a direct pupil or one who has not come under his enlightening influence.

HIS EARLY DAYS.

In India the late Consul-General as well as two Consuls in Bombay and all the Persian higher officers who have visited this country in very recent times, came with notes of introduction from Mr. Reporter. Travelling in the days when Mr. Reporter started on his adventurous journey for the first time was extremely difficult, having to be managed on backs of mules, of camels or horses or on foot. It is only within the last decade that motor cars have been made available, and to-day,—though there is no railway conveyance worth mentioning,—this advent of motor cars has tremendously facilitated quick and less troublesome traffic. There are about 8,000 cars or lorries covering about 6,000 miles. It is hardly known even to his intimate friends that Mr. Reporter has had the privilege and opportunities of seeing the inside of shrines and holy places like Nejd and Karbala where even a few of the enterprising Europeans dared not penetrate. To-day, probably, there are few Asiatics who can throw better light on the Bahrein question than this distinguished Parsi traveller.

MRS. REPORTER—AN EDUCATIONIST.

This gentleman, whose biographical sketch it is proposed to publish in a subsequent issue of the "Chronicle" has allied himself by marriage with a distinguished and illustrious family in Teheran, Mrs. Reporter is a most enthusiastic educationist and has been devoting her energies to the cause of education with the help of her sincere companion, a Persian lady of high culture. From the combined efforts of these two ladies, the Persian womanhood expects solid results; and none of the special objects of Mr. Reporter's present visit to India is to enlist the sympathies of the Parsis who have not yet forgotten ancient Persia towards providing Teheran with modern educational institutions. It may at once be said that his cogent appeal has every prospect of receiving a happy response. In the course of an interview with the special representative of the "Chronicle" Mr. Reporter emphatically declared that not only the Parsis but all those interested in Persia and anxious to pursue the search for truth will have to revise their views on Persia as a result of the advent of the generous and liberalising regime of Reza Shah.

PERSIAN ZOROASTRIANS.

Questioned as to the condition of the Zoroastrians in Persia, Mr. Reporter said that there were no disabilities operating against non-Mussalmans to-day. The Liberal policy of the present Government was adjusted by the growing prosperity of the Zoroastrians even in Teheran where some of them live in a flourishing condition. The Mejliss has a representative from the Zoroastrian community elected by itself. The codification of the new laws will reduce to theory what exists in practice, namely, the perfect equality of all the people belonging to diverse religious denominations inhabiting the State's Dominions.

Q: "May I ask you Mr. Reporter," put in our representative, "if this is not solely due to one man, namely, the Shah?"

A: "I would say "No." It is entirely due to the spirit of the age. Iran to-day is entirely for modernism, and if it casts a backward glance, it is only to derive inspiration from its pre-Islamic historic greatness.

Q: Do you think, to be brief, it is safe and advisable for your co-religionists to start life afresh under extra-ordinary environments in Persia?

A: Permit me to correct you; the present environments in Persia are no more extra-ordinary, especially in Teheran, than they are in the Capitals of Europe. There is a reign of Law and Order. The country can be traversed from one corner to another in perfect safety. Justice is evenly and adequately dispensed, trade has sufficient protection, foreigners are respected; but at the same time there is a natural attraction towards the Parsis of India. On another occasion I hope to give you in detail the positive advantages which, I am convinced must result from a body of select, able, energetic Parsis honestly collaborating with Young Persia in her most patriotic efforts to place their country on a par with the foremost countries of Europe.

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

Q: "But," intervened our representative, "the Americans are being driven out; the British are believed to be helpless and the Soviets are asserting themselves in the North: is that not so, Mr. Reporter?"

A: Please note that Persia has ever been, so to say, pressed between the nether and upper stones of Russia and Britain. But there is the innate ability and the natural capacity of her children to keep both these rivals at an arm's length. There is genuine patriotism in the young women of Iran. They it was who first resented the threatened partition of their country into the zones of political influence suggested by the "super man," Lord Curzon. And a country the better half of which can successfully resist the united efforts of Russia and Britain, may confidently be expected to survive any future combination if that was possible.

"To my regret," Mr. Reporter hastened to say, "let me tell you even before you ask me that in certain respects British India lagged behind Persia and we have an air service there, such has not been initiated yet between Bombay and Calcutta. Now coming from the general to the concrete, I see an avenue for Parsi businessmen in rising Persia. The rate at which the transport difficulties are being overcome, as is being witnessed by the establishment by the branch of Messrs. S. Dorabji and Co., and other Parsi concerns, we may anticipate nothing but success for Parsi commercial enterprise.

OPENING OF TRADE RELATIONS.

Q: Will you let me know your opinion as to the method of opening trade relationships?

A: Yes; I have carefully considered the whole problem; and you may take my opinion for what it is worth that individual efforts stand much less chance of success than a corporate and organised endeavour.

Q: But about Law Courts? Are the suits tried there as they are in India?

A: The best Persian lawyers are, as I said, engaged upon the publication of a code which will incorporate in it the result of the experience of all Europe. When my friends ask me about the law courts do they remember the exasperating delays, the slow procedure and several other inconveniences and hardships prevailing in India?

Finally, before our representative took leave of him, Mr. Reporter most earnestly asked the "Chronicle" to convey his appeal to that section of his community at least which, endowed with vision and heart-felt interest in its future, was most likely to think with him and perceive in to-day's Persia an opening which may not remain open for ever,—the path to reunion on a basis of enlightened self-interest of two ancient and kindred peoples.

CRUSHING GOVT. DEFEAT.

(Continued from previous page.)

facts of the case desire something to be done, then is there any other alternative than the one we have now presented to us and for which the House has been asked to grant funds for investigation and conclusions for the benefit of the country. Mr. Crerar concluded by saying: "I venture to point out that the Government, the Commission and the leaders of this legislature are not the only parties. I pointed out then, and I venture to point out again, there is a fourth party---a most important party whose interests ought to be paramount—namely the country and the people of India. (Applause.) If this House was the interest of that party at heart, this motion will be rejected. (Applause).—A.P.

REPLY TO HOME MEMBER'S GIBE

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya referred to the gibe of the Home Member about the results of the All-Parties Conference, and said that when the Government had provided two years for the Statutory Commission, it was unfair on the part of the Home Member to expect Indian politicians with no Secretariat behind them to frame a constitution for three hundred millions in a few sittings. Though they were groping in the dark they saw more clearly because they had a clearer conscience. The country had unanimously protested against the constitution and the procedure of the Commission and the Assembly, having by a majority protested against it, there was no reason for going back upon the decision by granting the money. Of course, there were a few who were sailing with the Commission. They would not carry the Government very far. The Government might get a vote here and some demonstration there in favour of the Commission, but the fact that black flags greeted the Commission in Lahore where the Government expected smooth sailing clearly showed that the people protested against the Commission. No Indian who had the interests of [illegible] Motherland at heart could vote the money.

Mr. M. K. Acharya vigorously contested the Home Member's argument that the interests of the fourth party should be consulted. Representatives of that fourth party were in this Assembly and they had decided to boycott the Commission. Lord Olivier himself had admitted that, however limited the franchise the Assembly did represent the people of India. The suggestion that the larger interests of the country ought to be considered was a reflection upon the elected members of the House, which must clearly demonstrate its adherence to constitutional principles by voting down the grant.

COUNTRY'S UNITED PROTEST.

Mr. Jinnah maintained that it was desirable and advisable to vote down the grant because Parliament had appointed the Commission without consulting the representatives of the people of India. All the political parties in India had protested against the constitution and Mr. Jinnah ventured to say that even those who were forced by reasons of their own to make the best of it now protested against it. Mr. Jinnah declared that the Commission was detrimental to the interests of India. He added the very fundamental principle with which the Commission was appointed postulated that India was incapable of constitutional advance. The fourth party referred to by Mr. Crerar was the people at large. Barring a few jo-hukumists and flunkeys, the country was for the boycott, and it was some persons of the fourth party who received stone hits and suffered loss of few lives recently. (Official benches cried: Whose fault?)

Mr. Jinnah: Your fault because you are imposing a Commission against the wishes of India. (Non-official applause).

The Commission is said to be having a preliminary survey, but under police guard and with the help of the C.I.D. and the enforcement of the penal laws like Section 144. Is this the way to enquire into the future constitution of India? I am surprised that Sir Basil Blackett who claims to be a greater Swarajist than the Swajists themselves and who even walked out the other day with a shrug of shoulders agreed to bring this grant before the Assembly.

Munshi Ishwar Saran said that if the Home Member was surprised at Pandit Motilal Nehru's support to the constitution, the speaker was surprised to find the Home Member attacking the constitution. He hoped the Home Member would not forget the fact that Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah had helped the Government in the War Conference. What was the use, he asked, of bringing forward the argument of the fourth party? It was to these leaders that the Government would look to support again.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's motion deleting the Simon Commission provision was then put to vote and carried by 66 votes to 59 amidst cries of "Bande Matram" from the non-official benches.—A. P.

DIVISION LIST.

NEW DELHI, March 12.

NOTES.

Besides twenty-six officia[illegible] ing thirty-three members v[illegible]

Pandit Motilal's motion for rejecting the grant for the Simon Commission in the Assembly to-day:—Abdullah Haji Kasim, Alexander, Dakhan, Sykes, Cocke, Mohammad Rafique, Dr. Suhrawardy, Ghuznavi, Mahomed Ismail Khan, Anwarulazim, Moore, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Col. Crawford, Tarit Bhusan Roy, Sir Zulfiqarali Khan, Mahomed Shah Nawaz, Hussain Shah, Rajan Bakhsh Shah, Mahomed Nawaz Khan, Raghunandan Prasad Singh, Mr. Lamb, Sir Bomanji Dalal, Kikabhai Premchand, S. C. Mukerjee, Yamin Khan, Jowahir Singh, Kabul Singh, Ashrafuddin Ahmad, Sir Abdul Qayum, Sir Walter Willson, J. C. Chatterjee, Rajah Col. Gidney.

AYES.

The following sixty-six voted for the motion:—Srinivasa Iyengar, Jogiah, Prakasam, Nayudu, Duraiswamy Aiyengar, Sarvotam Rao, Sayyid Murtuza, Vidyasagar Pandya, Jayakar, Jamnadas Mehta, Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Kelkar, Haji Belvi, Jinnah, Abdullah Haroon, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, N. C. Chunder, Goswami, Amarnath Dutt, Neogy, Mitra, Lahiri, Chaudhury, Motilal, Kunzru, Ranga Iyer, Malaviya, Birla, Iswar Saran, Ramanjaya Singh, Shervani, Ismail Khan, Muhammad Yakub, Yusuf Imam, Kirwai, Thakurdas Bhargava, Lajpatrai, Chamanlal, Ghaznafarali Khan, Kartar Singh, Gulab Singh, Narayanprasad Singh, Gayaprasad Singh, Nilkantha Das, B. Das, Rajivaranjan Prasad Singh, Siddheswar Prasad Sinha, Ganganand Sinha, Ramnarayan Singh, Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Badiuzzaman Muhmmad, Shafee, Moonje, Dwarkaprasad Mishra, Siddiqi, Phookun, Srichandra Dutta, Matin Chandhury, Tok Kyi, Rang Biharilal, Harbilas Sarda, Aney, Joshi.—A.P.

LATE DEWAN MR. A. J. MODY

LOSS TO DHARAMPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARAMPUR, March 12.

Dharampur State has sustained an irreparable loss in the sudden demise of its popular Dewan Mr. Anupchand Jagjivan Mody, B.A., LL.B. He came of an old and illustrious Jain family of Rajkot in Kathiawad, with noble political traditions. He was the first LL.B. in his community in Rajkot, and started his career as Sar Nyayadhish in the Rajkot State and by his brilliant abilities, rose and filled up elsewhere highest positions of responsibility and trust—as Manager in the States of Lathi, Muli and Jetpur, and as Dewan in the States of Limbdi and Wadhwan. He was at Chuda as Manager when in September, 1921, he was taken up as the Dewan of Dharampur State and this post he filled up to his end. The deceased was an able statesman and an adept at diplomacy and possessed admirable tact and coolness. The State loses in him a capable administrator, the Maharana, a trusted counsellor and friend, and the subjects, an invaluable guide.

NATIONALIST NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

SESSIONS AT NASIK.

The first session of the Nationalist Non-Brahmin Conference meets at Nasik in the Brahmanand Theatre on the 18th instant under the presidentship of Mr. V. R. Kothari. The presidential procession will start from the station on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 5 p.m. The same evening the Subjects Committee meeting will discuss the draft resolutions of the Conference. The session will comence its work the next day at 11-30 a.m. The delegates and the intending visitors are requested to be in communication with the Secretaries c/o Brahmanand Theatre, Nasik city, to facilitate the boarding and lodging arrangements. The Delegate fee is 8 annas.

S. B. AWAR,
Joint Secretary, The Nationalist Non-Brahmin Conference, Nasik.

NO [illegible] DEFEAT OF CONSTITUTION.

AN EX-MINISTER'S VIEW

GUNTUR, Mar. 12.

Discussing the situation arising from the Ministerial resignations, Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi, an ex-Minister observed that the dismisal of two Ministers while the third retained office disclosed another defect in the country's constitution namely the absence of joint responsibility and perfect solidarity among Ministers.—A.P.

SERIOUS FIRE ACCIDENT

RANGOON, Mar. 12.

A serious fire broke out early this morning in the Botataung, east Rangoon, as a result of which two saw mills, one engineering workshop, and four dwelling houses were burnt. It is officially estimated that damage amounted to over a lakh and a [illegible]—A. P.

CENSOR AND PIONEER OF PROGRESS

KING AMANULLAH'S ERRAND

COMPARISON WITH PETER THE GREAT

LONDON PREPARES FOR THE VISIT

LONDON, March 13.

The "Times" in a leader compares the visit of King Amanullah to that of Peter the Great who, two centuries ago, visited Amsterdam, London, Deptford and Paris. Peter raised imperial Russia to the position of a great power in Europe and gave it the first tincture of European manners and civilisation. Amanullah's errand is similar and he wishes like Peter to see with his own eyes triumphs of western civilisation and judge for himself its effects on life of nations. But Amanullah comes already familiar to considerable measure with western ideas and habits. His reforms have hitherto been counselled by caution. He has acted as censor as well as pioneer of Afghan progress. Even if travels lead him in principle to approve larger measures of reform, he will carefully consider how soon such reforms can be made acceptable to his people. British interest in his reforms and sympathy with his difficulties are genuine and natural. His neighbours in India and his hosts in Britain hope that his plans may continue to be conceived and executed with prudence, but also with the broad spirit of enlightenment to which his visit to the West bears a new and striking evidence.—Reuter's Special.

WELCOME AT DOVER.

AHMADIYYA COMMUNITY'S MESSAGE

LONDON, March 13.

The Prince of Wales accompanied by Lord Allenby and Colonel Wickham of the British Legation, Kabul, Afghan Minister and other notables has left for Dover by Royal train to meet King Amanullah.

The Royal coaches in which the King and Queen of Afghanistan will travel are beautifully decorated with spring flowers. King Amanullah will be protected throughout the visit by two of the most experienced officers of the special branch of Scotland Yard. The members of the Ahmadiyya community in England have sent a message welcoming King Amanullah, expressing pride and satisfaction of all followers of Islam at the homage he has received from all countries he has visited and declaring than Moslems all over the world regard him as one of the Champions of the Faith. —Reuter.

DISPLAY OF COLOURS.

DECORATIONS AT VICTORIA STATION

LONDON, March 13.

A new and striking note has been struck in the Royal decorations at Victoria Station by the erection of archways of daffodils and azaleas under which Their Afghan Majesties will walk from th e train to the Royal waiting room adorned with crimson curtains and carpets contrasting with the beautiful colours of the flowers. The entrance to the waiting room is adorned with British and Afghan flags and exits, from which the Royal procession will enter the streets, are also ablaze with flags of all nationalities.—Reuter.

KING AMANULLAH IN EXCELLENT SPIRITS.

POINTS TINY REVOLVER TOWARDS PHOTOGRAPHER.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Paris.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan left for Calais to-day where they will spend the night prior to their departure for London. They were bidden farewell to at the station by Lord Crewe and a representative of the French Government.

King Amanullah was in excellent spirits and remained chatting with the Queen at the carriage window. A photographer climbed the trolley near the window and focussed the camera. King Amanullah laughingly indicated that he had no time to shave and pretended to hide. Then to the great amusement of the Queen, the King pointed a tiny revolver towards the photographer and finally posed for photograph.—Reuter.

DECORATION IN COLOURS

DRESS-MAKERS GETTING READY

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Arctic conditions in London have increased the difficulties of those responsible for ministering to the comforts of the King and Queen of Afghanistan. Heating has become the foremost consideration but difficulties have been surmounted and the temperature of the Palace is maintained at that to which their Majesties have been accustomed at Paris. Their suite in the Palace is decoratd in tones of rose and wine colour giving a semblance of warmth.

King George has reserved several suites in the Hotel Rubens near the Palace for those of King Amanullah's suite who cannot be accommodated in the Palace. Various small personal furnishings have been sent from the Palace to the Hotel as well as stationery cases filled with the Palace notepaper. All Queen Souriya's ladies will be at the Palace.

The Went End Court dressmakers and milliners are inspecting their stocks of model dresses and wraps in anticipation of the Queen's visit.—Reuter.

MISS MILLER'S CONVERSION.

AN IMPRRSSIVE CEREMONY.

NASIK, March 13.

From early dawn to-day Nasik City was agog with interest in connection with the conversion ceremony of Miss Nancy Miller. The spot selected for the ceremony is on the banks of the sacred river Godavari, twenty miles from its source and six miles from Nasik. Among those present were many European ladies and gentlemen including many American tourists eager to catch a sight of Miss Miller's handsome face in Indian garb. Several presents were given to her by different persons. She then made her obeisance to the Assembly.

The ceremony over, the Assembly dispersed to the tunes of sacred music. An interesting feature of the function was the presence of several hudnreds of Dhangars, castemen and women of the Maharaja, and many ladies, European, Hindu and Parsi, who all watched the ceremony with keen interest.

MILLER'S DEPRESSED BRETHREN.

On her way back to the city on the conclusion of the initiation ceremony Miss Miller's car was stopped by certain persons on behalf of the Managing Committee of the depressed classes. They presented her with an address cordially welcoming her into the community.—A. P.

REV. J. H. SHAKESPEARE DEAD.

The death has occurred of Rev. John Howard Shakespeare.—Reuter.

FLAPPERS' VOTE BILL.

FIRST READING PASSED.

LONDON, March 12.

The House of Commons passed the first reading of the representation of People—Equal Franchise Bill vulgarly known as the "Flappers Vote Bill" to give women aged 21 vote on the same terms as men. Bill would enfranchise five and quarter million more women. The electorate would then consist of twelve and quarter million men and fourteen and half million women. —Reuter.

LATEST NEWS.

MADRAS, March 13.

The lobby position this afternoon indicates a definite split in the Ministerialist Party about a dozen forming themselves into a separate group. The crisis is still serious and the key to the situation lies with the Justicites. Unless they decide to revoke their Coimbatore mandate, it is considered that the chances of forming a new Ministry are remote.—A.P.

MADRAS, March 13.

It is understood that at the Ministerialist Party meeting Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Iyer rebutted the Chief Minister's statement in the open house and explained that the Ministry formed in 1926 was accepted by the Governor not at Dr. Subbaroyan's recommendation but at the instance of the party which with eleven elected members drafted what was in nature of a constitution distinctly providing against a coalition. The meeting stands adjourned till to-morrow. A split in the Independent Camp is considered imminent.—A.P.

VIROL
the food for
GROWTH

Growing children need Virol. It builds stamina and enriches the blood. For Virol is a scientifically *balanced* food containing just those food elements which are necessary to healthy growth and development. And it is so digestible that even delicate and invalid children can absorb it and grow strong.

A tonic food for all ages

Virol has proved itself over and over again in extreme cases, but *all* children of school age are passing through the critical period of their lives. They need Virol now because Virol builds not merely health for a day but health for good.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

TEA GARDEN SHARES
STRONGEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENT.

Strongest and safest investment now-a-days is only in Tea Shares. On the average during the last five years cotton and jute industries have managed to declare a dividend of only 15% while the Tea Companies in India declared dividend ranging from 15% to 350% (average 80%). The following table will show the paid up capital in the four principal industries in India :—

Name of Industries	Paid Up Capital
Tea Industry—	Rs. 48,01,05,528/-
Cotton Mills	Rs. 44,65,78,125/-
Jute Mills	Rs. 20,71,01,460/-
Coal Mines.....	Rs. 14,57,61,720/-

We have come to know that some shares of the Lohar Valley Tea Co., Ltd. are still available at par and will be closed very shortly.

The Company is a promising one. New Nurseries are being prepared with the best Manipuri seeds of Messrs. Planters Stores & Agency Ltd. The Management have proposed to complete 300 acres at the end of 1929. Any one willing to purchase shares of the Company may apply to Messrs. Aryan Planters Agency, 219, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

SOME INFLUENTIAL AGENT WANTED.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

WILL SEPARATION TAKE PLACE BEFORE CENTURY

WINTERTON'S REPLY IN COMMONS

LONDON, Mar. 12.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. C. J. Ammon (Labour) Earl Winterton (Under Secretary of State for India) said that Lord Birkenhead was at present in correspondence with the Government of India with regard to the separation of executive and judicial functions in India and it was probable that the Government of India would have occasion before long to explain the position as the result of it.

Mr. Ammon asked if Earl Winterton realised that this was exactly the same answer he had given nine months back. Could he promise that something would be done before the close of the century?

Earl Winterton answered: that "Question is really a very thorny one. The period of gestation has been somewhat lengthy. But I hope the discussion will be submitted before the close of the century".—Reuter.

ELIMINATORY HEAVYWEIGHT CONTEST

RISKO BEATS SHARKEY

LONDON, Mar. 12.

New York.—Great interest is evinced in to-night's fifteen round eliminatory heavyweight contest between Jack Sharkey and Johnny Risko at the Madison Square Garden. The former is a favourite at two to one.

New York.—Risko beat Sharkey on points.—Reuter.

FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

CORBETT BEATS CUTHBERT

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Corbett beat Cuthbert on points.—(Earlier).

London.—At the National Sporting Club to-night, Johnny Cuthbert, Sheffield (holder), and Harry Corbett, London, will engage in a twenty-round contest for the Featherweight championship of Great Britain. They weighed in this afternoon. Cuthbert turned the scale at nine stone while Corbett weighed 8st. thirteen and half lb.—Reuter.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR
BLADDER DISORDERS

NATURE furnishes a number of symptoms to warn you when your bladder needs attention. The passage of water may be accompanied by scalding pain. You may notice streaks of blood, or particles resembling sand or gravel. Aged people experience difficulty in retaining their water, while with young children bed wetting is a common symptom of bladder inflammation. Take De Witt's Pills as soon as you notice any of these symptoms and you will have no cause for worry, for De Witt's Pills cleanse and strengthen the urinary organs and quickly restore health and strength.

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De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PILLS
See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine

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Fully Illustrated Catalgoue FREE.
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BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
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MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & Co
Girgaum Back Road.

MADRAS LAW MEMBERSHIP

SIR C. P. R. IYER'S SUCCESSOR RESIGNS

PROTEST AGAINST RESHUFFLING

MADRAS, Mar. 13.

Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, who took charge of Law Membership of the Madras Government from Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer on last Saturday, has resigned as a protest against the reshuffling of portfolios whereby important subjects such as the fortnightly reports to the Secretary of State, Elections, Police and Irrigation have been taken away from the Law Member's subjects.

It is understood that the resignation has been accepted and Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Chief Secretary, has been asked to take temporary charge of the office pending the appointment of a permanent member.

The Executive Council is now functioning according to the reshuffled portfolios.—A. P.

GOLD COAST PROPERTIES

PAYMENT TO MISSION IN INDIA

LONDON, Mar. 12.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. L. S. Amery (Secretary for Colonies) said that subject to the conditions at present under consideration, Government intended to resume the possession of the properties in the Gold Coast formerly belonging to the Basel Mission Trading Society and now held by the Commonwealth Trust.

Mr. Kelly asked firstly whether the payment to the Mission in India of the money from the assets of the Trust (as distinct from surplus profits) was disclosed to the Company's trustees or shareholders, and secondly how much the Trust had advanced to the Christian Mission and whether the Colonial Secretarys sanction was sought before the advances were made from capital resources.

Mr. Amery replied that he had no report from the Trust of any payment to the Missions except twenty-five hundred sterling which it was now proposed to make in anticipation of surplus profits. He was in communication with the Trust on this matter.

Mr. Walter [illegible] asked whether Government's sanction was sought for this payment seeing that surplus profits were divisable between India and the Gold Coast according to the areas in which the profits were earned.

Mr. Amery said that his sanction had not been sought. He had made a protest to the Trust on the ground that the proposal came into conflict with the provisions of the supplemental trust deed of December 1929.—Reuter's Special.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, March 13.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	88 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	12 4 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	9 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 0 0
Maize Starch, Continental	10 12 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16 8 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 0 0
Magnesiam Chloride German	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	22 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	30 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	24 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	22 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	16 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	8 14 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	7 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 2 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 8 0
Soda Ash	7 2 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 0 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	34 0 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	24 8 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 6 [illegible]
Antimony Salt	0 5 [illegible]
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 1 [illegible]
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 [illegible]
Acetic Acid	[illegible]
Formal-de-hyde	[illegible]

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

B C Rate T T 1/5 29/32 D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 March.
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1|5 15|16 Apl|Mar.
Banks selling T T 1|5 29|32 Monsoon.
Banks selling T T 274.
Banks buying T T 272 1|2
Banks buying D D 27 1|2
New York|London 4.87 15|16 12th inst.

NEW YORK:—
Banks buying 3 Mos 267 1|2
Shanghai|London 2|7 1|8 13th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 1|8 11th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 11th inst.

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 128-1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 125-1/2

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 136-3-4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 1

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3-4.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 90-5/8

CROSS RATE.
New York|London 4.87 15|16 10th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 1|16 12th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 1|8 10th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 10th inst.
London|Belgium 34.99 11th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.34 11th inst.
London|Italy 92.35 11th inst.
Tone of Steling Exchange: Very Steady.
Gold 12th inst. £ 4.4.11 1|4. 10th inst. £4.4.11 1|4.
Silver London Ready 12th inst. 26 5|16 10th inst. 26 1|4.
Silver London Forward 12th inst. 26 1|8 10th inst. 26 1|8.
Silver New York Ready 12th inst. 57 6|8 10th inst. 26 1|8.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 3|16 p.c. in London Discounts 3 Mos. 12th inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 10th inst. 4 3|16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 12th inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 10th inst. 4 3|16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 p.c.
Money: Inter Bank Call 6 1|4 p.c. 3mos. 5 1|2 p.c. 6 mos. 5 p.c. 12 mos. 4 1|2 p.c
Tone: Steady.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt	14/3
Oct/Dec. per cwt	14/4-1/2
c. & f. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	14/4
c. & f. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	14/4-3/4

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 49/14; lowest Rs. 49/11; closing Rss 49/12/6.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/11; closing Rs. 4/11.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 58/6; lowest Rs. 59/4/6; closing Rs. 58/7.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 12th inst.

Wheat	3,921	cwts.
Linseed	11,652	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	2,402	,,
Gingellyseeds	1,519	,,
Poppyseed	20	,,
Groundnuts	23,648	,,
Castorseed	9,744	,,
Rice	1,536	,,
Myrabollams	5,050	,,
Cottonseeds	18,147	,,
Gram	4,165	,,
Jeowar	2,247	,,
Barley	1,346	,,
Bajree	1,126	,,
Coal	2,917	Tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Muktsar, Mar. 11.

Wheat Ready	4 4 0 to 4 10 0
Wheat Har	4 4 6
Gram Ready	3 6 0 to 3 12 0
Gram Jeth	3 6 9
Barley Jeth	3 3 3
Rapeseed Bisakh	6 8 6
Cottonseeds Bisakh	4 0 9
Cotton Ready	28 0 0

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, March 13.

Silver London Ready	26-5|16
Forward	26-1|8
London-Shanghai:—	
Opening	2 7 2
Closing	2 7 2
New York Cent	57 10
Silver Ready	59 14

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Fagan	59-12	59-14	59-12	59-12
Chaitra	59-12	59-14	59-12	59-13

Tone of Silver:—Firm. China bought to cover sales. Continent sold. Market closed with buyers' rate.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 13.

[illegible]	21	8	6
[illegible]	21	8	0
[illegible]	21	7	0
[illegible]	21	8	0
[illegible]	21	0	0

Dr. TANDON and Consumptive Cases.

MUNSHI WAHAJUDDIN LANDLORD, Maulviganj, Lucknow, writes—
My eldest daughter, **who had been suffering for a long time from Consumption** as was diagnosed by some European lungs Specialists and whom I took to several places for treatment but to no good, has been **now completely cured** by your few months' treatment. I pray God for your prosperity. (Sd) **WAHAJUDDIN.**

Mr. P. S. JOHRI, Assistant to Chief Secretary. U. P. Govt., Lucknow, writes:—
I am very much indebted to you for the **cure** you have made in the cause of my son, **who was suffering from Hectic fever and cough,** when I brought the child here from the hills I was not in a position to decide what step I should take in regard to his treatment as the over anxieties had put me in a state of fix; I am glad that I placed him under your treatment, now the child is alright and has gained his normal health. (Sd.) **PREMSHANKER.**

Master H. N. SHUKLA, Govt. H. School, Aminabad, Lucknow, writes :—
One of my relations was suspected of suffering from **Tuberculosis** which you cured, another suffered from chronic fever, whom also you were successful in curing. A third suffered from Typhoid and Pneumonia with delirium and there was left very little hope of his recovery, but you cured him, also needless to say that in all these cases I had tried other doctors before you but no result for the better; Hence all the more thanks are due to you.

B. TIRLOKINATH SINHA, Zamindar, Bahroech, (U. P.) writes :—
I really owe you a debt of gratitude which I am sure, I cannot repay. You have saved me from a very precarious condition at a time when the skill and treatment of a good many doctors had proved futile.

(Sd.) **TRILOKINATH,**

(Vide for more Saturday Previous and Next)

IN CASE OF UTTER DISPAIR CONSULT
Dr. D. D. S. TANDON,
Scientific Homeopath, who has established now next to Italian Restaurant Chowpaty, Bombay. Office Hours :—7—11-30 a.m. and 5—8-30 p.m.

Just Published.
"The Ring of the Indian Bell"
(By THAKARDASS PAHWA)

ENGLAND! If you are really sincere about India, listen to "The Ring of the Indian Bell."

INDIA! If you really wish to be happy without bloodshed read "The Ring of the Indian Bell."

SIMON COMMISSION! If you care to know the truth about India consult "The Ring of the Indian Bell."

Full of original thought. Helps to solve the riddle of life and includes outlines of the next Constitution for India.

From the author at Phillaur (Punjab), and principal book-sellers in India. Rs. 5/8-.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

13th March, 1928.

RECEIPTS.
Week ending 3rd March.

	1928 Bales	1927 Bales.
Calcutta	2402	4278
Bombay*	83983	88176
Karachi	23050	33902
Madras	1260	3265
Rangoon	2811(a)	2162
Tuticorin		2027
	113506	133810

EXPORTS.
Week ending 3rd March.

	1928 Bales	1927 Bales.
Calcutta	308	410
Bombay	59717	157233
Karachi	51761	7767
Madras		1294
Rangoon	1276	3198
Tuticorin		117
	113062	170019

RECEIPTS.
1st Sept. to 3rd March.

	1927-28	1926-27
Calcutta	41539	52908
Bombay*	1751544	1848469
Karachi	688195	524579
Madras	31671	51833
Rangoon	23313(a)	21633
Tuticorin	8926	8363
	2545188	2507785

EXPORTS.
1st Sept. to 3rd March.

	1927-28	1926-27
Calcutta	20485	10719
Bombay*	852356	1014849
Karachi	432298	354161
Madras	31377	19118
Rangoon	35750	36283
Tuticorin	19208	10422
	1391474	1445552

(a) to 25th Feb.
*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of Foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI.

Week ending 12th March		1st Sept. to 12th March	
1928	1927	1927-28	1926-27
3479	2153	65217	31797

EXPORTS from KARACHI.
Week ending 29th Feb.

	1928	1927
Continent		18777
China		6300
Japan		16755
Bombay	1197	3315
U. S. A.		1400
	1197	46547

1st Sept. to 29th Feb.

	1927-28	1926-27
United Kingdom	35480	19617
Continent	219960	177898
China	1700	61614
Japan	119638	130217
Bombay	62375	31691
U. S. A.	2437	4626
	441590	425663

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, March 13.

The market has ruled weak to-day with the following closing price-levels:—
FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 14|3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb. Rs. 9|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 9|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June-July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 9|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
JAMNAGAR C.I.F.:—
February Rs. 9|4 per cwt. F.B.H.
March Rs. 9|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
June-July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 9|8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Weak.

NAGPUR COMMUNAL RIOTS

GOVT. POLICY CENSURED

NAGPUR, March 12.

At to-day's meeting of the C. P. Legislative Council a token cut moved by Mr. Pradhan as a protest against the absence of high officials at the time of communal disorders in Nagpur was carried by twenty-nine votes to eighteen. The abolition of the posts of Divisional Commissioners and their establishment was also carried without any division. Certain cuts in demands under "general administration" were either lost or withdrawn and then the total demand of over five lakhs was put to the vote of the Council and carried. Mr. Gole pressed for a cut in the Ministers' salries but the motion was eventually lost by 43 votes to nine.—A. P.

NEW LORD SINHA

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The New Lord Sinha is to leave for India on the 15th March. He will join Naldera at Marseilles.—Reuter's Special.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of infants in hot climates. They are free from harmful germs, and are readily prepared by the simple addition of boiling water, thus giving complete independence of doubtful milk supplies. Moreover, they are practically identical in composition with mother's milk, since they contain no excess of indigestible curd, and are thus superior to cow's milk or ordinary dried milk.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
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Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

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Mrs.....

.....

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Primaphones have been well-known throughout India as Premier Phones of perfect tone. Premier in high class workmanship and finish and perfect in sweet lifelike tone. Finished in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany polished Cabinets and equipped with genuine all steel nickle plated motors, of Swiss Make, Imperial Sound boxes, new improved S style tone arms and all wood amplifying tone chamber.

Model No. 103—single Spring Rs. 90.
Model No. 104—double Spring Rs. 100.

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'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 1st of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" are as under :—

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We have a large stock of Metals, Hardware, Tools, &c., which we can supply at reasonable rates.

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BROADCASTING

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

See the next issue of the INDIAN RADIO TIMES Inside Back Cover.

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BOMBAY AMATEURS IN "TONS OF MONEY."

A FIRST-RATE PERFORMANCE.

The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club have scored a decided hit with their latest production, "Tons of Money," and the select crowd at the Capitol last night thoroughly enjoyed what was certainly a first-class performance.

'Twas a tale of four hundred odd thousand dollars. An extravagant impecunious couple are "on the rocks" when news arriveth of the sad demise of a certain relative, who has bequeathed to them his wordly possession to the extent of over four hunded thousand dollars. The young people in question rejoice in the names of Aubrey Henry Maitland Allington and Louise Allington. But on careful consideration it transpires that after all and sundry outstandings are settled, very little will be left to rejoice about substantially; and thus plans are set on foot to meet the situation. Louise gets an idea. Aubrey must forthwith decease and then reappear as cousin George Maitland from Mexico who is next of kin. To avoid further complications it is decided that Aubrey should unfortunately be blown up in the course of certain experiments relating to very very high explosives. Everything goes well but owing to the untimey intervention of Giles the gardener who, by the way, has an unpleasant habit of laying eggs on the drawing room furniture, Ha! Ha! the explosion occurs ten minutes too early, and Aubrey has indeed a rough time of it. He decides never to die again.

Aubrey returns as George Maitland only to find that he has a wife waiting for him in the person of Jean Everard, a great friend of Louise. Things become rather awkward and Louise decides that Aubrey must die again. This time it is a sad case of drowning. Giles, however, again intervenes, and when Aubrey finds his clothes missing from the boat-house, he returns to the house clad in odds and ends and vows, for the second time, never to die again. He now dons the garb of Ebenezer Brown, an ecclesiastical gentleman with a sporting delivery, and is introduced to the family as such. But more is yet to come. Sprules the butler has arranged that his brother Henry should impersonate George Maitland, and when he comes on the scene, all appears to be lost. Of course, Louise gets another idea —Aubrey the while strenuously objecting to die again—and efforts are made to compromise with Henry. Just as things appear to straighten out, the real George Maitland turns up. Another of Louise's ideas brings Aubrey to life again, but to no purpose, for Mr. Chesterman, the lawyer, announces that after all dues had been paid, the net amount due to Aubrey, Henry, Maitland, Allington, is one pound four shillings threepence farthing. Louise, however, though disappointed, is not yet done, and the curtain finds her striking another idea.

This is a mere outline. The play is immersed in an intensely humourous atmosphere which is better appreciated than described. It is obvious that every effort has been made to make the play perfect, and the fluent interpretation of the various parts reflects great credit upon the judgment of the selector.

Mr. Picot made an ideal Sprules while in Simpson, the parlourmaid, Mrs. P. J. Howell, at very short notice, filled a part which had originally been intended for Mrs. A. D. Rollo, who, however, was unable to appear owing to illness. The crusty Giles, with his "Heggs' and "Cucumber" could not have found a better exponent than Mr. J. J. Simons, the club's popular Honorary Secretary. Mr. Heggie Hunter played Mr. Chesterman to perfection while Mrs. Heggie Hunter made herself appropriately wearisome as the deaf old aunt. Miss Doris Hodgen as Jean Everard impersonated a character one often meets, while Henry and George Maitland were well acted by Messrs. F. G. Utting and F.A. Roscoe.

The play will be continued to-night when the Governor and Lady Wilson will attend.

RESTRICTIONS ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S THREAT QUESTIONED

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Mr. W. Wellock (Labour) asked in the House of Commons regarding the Governor of Bengal's warning that if students participated in a hartal, he would refuse to give funds to the university and also whether the Punjab Ministry of Education had issued circular to the effect that grants would be withdrawn if school authorities engaged in anti-Government activities.

Earl Winterton, replying pointed out that the educational policy was a transferred subject and Lord Birkenhead was therefore not prepared to comment on the course of action which the prov... Governments felt desirable to take... interests of good order and dec... educational establishments whi... fully or partially controlled.

Earl Winterton added that ... did not appear to have accu... rized the Governor of Be... Reuter.

ACCIDENT TO FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT.

INAUSPICIOUS BEGINNING.

LONDON. Mar. 12.

Flight-Lieutenant Kinkead, one of the British team of winners of the Schneider Trophy in Venice who had been to Calshot in Southampton water and for some time preparing to beat the world's speed record on supermarine Napier seaplane, started to-day, dived into the sea and was killed.

DIVES FROM GREAT HEIGHT.

Kinkead rose at 5-10 in the evening and made a circuit several times and alighted on water. He restarted flying for ten minutes and suddenly dived vertically from a height of 400 feet. Huge volume of water shot up and the whole disappeared. Two launches and motor boat hurried to the spot and saw nothing. Ambulance waited at the Jetty but none doubted that death must be instantaneous.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

From the time of striking the water like a gunshot, there has been no trace of Kinkead's machine. A very minute search has established that the airman has been definitely killed.—Reuter's Special.

SCENE OF DISASTER.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Later:—Kinkead made an inauspicious beginning after waiting a whole afternoon for the snowstorm to abate. In the first place he apparently experienced some difficulty in rising but ascended and after ten minutes' trial alighted on water. He again rose to begin his long-prepared flight to attempt a new record. He circled over aerodrome and opened the engine all out. The Next minute he nose-dived vertically into water. The Onlookers transfixed with horror cried out "God, he's down". Crafts from Portsmouth and tugs raced to water and searched frantically but only few wood splinters marked the scene of disaster.—Reuter.

REWARDS TO AIRMAN HINKLER.

KING GEORGE'S AWARD.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

King George has awarded Air Force Cross to airman Bert Hinkler. Apart from two thousands sterling which was granted by the Australian Commonwealth Government Capt. Hinkler has received cheques for nine hundred and six hundred sterling from Australian Newspaper and public subscriptions.—Reuter.

AIR MAIL SERVICE FROM ENGLAND.

SIR S. HOARE'S OPTIMISM

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Sir Samuel Hoare (Air Secretary) introduced to-day Air Estimates in the House of Commons. He mentioned that within the next twelve months two new airships would be completed. The vital problem was quicker Imperial communications, and the extra money he was asking for was for civil aviation. As a result he hoped, during the course of the year, to begin with the biggest civil air route in the world namely weekly mail service to India, in seven days from London to Delhi and nine from London to Calcutta.

Sir S. Hoare paid a tribute to the Dominions who were helping the utmost to the building of mooring towers and improving the meteorological services. He thought the Persian objection to the air route as inexplicable "as unlike foreign services operating in Persia, we do not ask for subsidy; on the contrary we are giving them air route over the most inaccessible part of Persia and providing them with aerodromes." Persian officials had helped to map out the route and at one time a treaty had actually been signed. He hoped to overcome what obviously was a misunderstanding.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE.

TURKEY DECIDES ON PARTICIPATION

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Constantinople.—The Turkish Government have decided to accept invitation to participate in the Preliminary Disarmament Committee meeting on the 15th March. The Delegation will consist of the Foreign Commissar Tewfik Rushid, the Military Adviser and the Turkish Minister at Berne.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Teheran.—Telegrams from Sistan report the occurence of two severe earthquake shocks at Nebandan in Sistan district destroying half of the village comprising thousand houses and damaging ...rest. Owing to the Ramazan when ...were awake for the greater part ...ght, only four were killed and ...y injured. The terror-strie... ...ts are living in tents out... Reuter.

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SUBSIDIES TO IBN SAUD

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Mar. 12.

In the House of Commons replying to questions, Mr. L. S. Amery (Colonial Secretary) was glad of the opportunity offered to deny the report that Indian troops were going to Kowcit and added that that there was no confirmation of the report that Ibn Saud had declared Holy war or any way identified himself with such a movement. Communication with Ibn Saud was possible but slow. Mr. Amery still considered it unnecessary to send the British representative to Ibn Saud's court.

Mr. Amery added that the total cost of the subsidy paid to Ibn Saud from 1917 to 1923, amounted approximately to 542 thousand sterling. No subsidy had been paid since 1923.—Reuter.

BURMA JOURNALIST ARRESTED.

CHARGE OF SEDITION

RANGOON, Mar. 12.

Mr. C. Pillay, Manager of the "Desopakari", a Tamil weekly, has been arrested on a charge of sedition under section 124-A, I.P.C. He was produced before the District Magistrate to-day, and was remanded in custody till the 14th instant, when a bail application will be considered. It is understood the arrest is in connection with the publication of certain leaflets.—A. P.

The Board of Trade returns for February show that imports amounted to £98,848,374 and exports to £57,230,148 representing reductions of £1,540,851 and 2,506,585 respectively, compared with January.—Reuter's Special.

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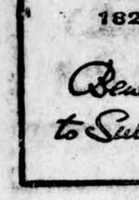

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PRESERVATION OF KINE

(Continued from page 6.)

economic asset in national life. And I see nothing wrong immoral or sinful in offering worship to an animal so serviceable as the cow so long as my worship does not put her on a level with her creator. I immensely appreciate the idea so emphasised by Islam that special worship must be reserved for the creator of us all. But I must not mix up cow worship and cow slaughter. If you accept the proposition that man is more man as he abstains more, you will have no difficulty in allowing that cow slaughter is indefensible on moral grounds.

ECONOMICAL GROUND.

I agree with you that so far as the economical ground is concerned the slaughter for the Europeans is much the most important. In my opinion the cry against the Mohommedan slaughter on the Bakri-Id is unbecoming so long as we Hindus remain dumb about the daily slaughter going on in the public abattoirs. We strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

It hardly needs any further comment, but there is just one point which one cannot allow to go unconsidered.

MAN IS MORE MAN.

Mahatmaji argues his point about cow slaughter being indefensible on moral grounds from an assumed proposition, which in itself is highly debatable. "Man is more man as he abstains more" says Mahatmaji. Now apart from the terms "Man" and "abstains" which do not, to my mind, represent any fixed values unless clearly defined, the axiomatic nature of the proposition itself may be controverted by many and on different grounds. But I shall content myself with the statement that holding as I do a wholly contrary view on the ethical value of this proposition, I deem it every man's duty to concede to others whatever he can without curtailing his right and chances of individual development. But just as it is tyrannous for an individual to impose his despotic will upon others, it is doubly tyrannous for the majority to seek to subjugate the will of the minority. Each ego must in harmony with alter-ego enjoy the right to "travel to the uttermost confines" of his individuality; and on this ground alone even up to their convictions.

Let us by all means agree to respect one another's susceptibilities in regard to rational or even superstitious partialities and perferences; but let none coerce the other into acts not disallowed by that other's code of morals. I fear with the exception of what has now received the stamp of universal approval by tacit acquiescence or active concurrence of opinion such as 'elements and fundamentals' 'right, truth, courage and justice' whose implication continue to alter according as mankind's angle of vision changes, it is impossible to say what is really of "universal morality". My argument for the preservation of kine in India would be based on an argument such as this. The ultimate destiny towards which man is moving demands an equality of chances for all men to contribute their best to the common achievement; This presumes perfect freedom of action for all who are not so abnormal as to be a manifest hindrance in the way of the normal types of men; and it further presumes a total elimination of "subjection", and, therefore, if to achieve this end for India I have temporarily, and willingly (temporary in respect of posterity, not in relation to the individual) to forgo what in all conscience I am otherwise free to do, I shall most willingly do so for posterity. I am therefore, bound morally to respect even what I regard unreasonable feelings of my compatriots, if such 'self-abnegation' can secure an atmosphere which is necessary for the attainment of the higher object. If Humanity has a common goal—whether it be divinity or otherwise—and it is quite clear to my mind that it certainly has a definite one; man cannot long afford to rebel against the urge which is driving him on to his destination. Individuals or races may seem to hinder our progress; but the inexorable 'purpose' which underlies our 'Being' is a sure enough safeguard against all excesses. In our march to the 'Ultimate Reality,' we may encounter mosques and temples, or cows and icons; but the sanctuary which enshrines the true object of our hidden but irresistible aspirations is situated on a pinnacle, which though for the time being wrapped in a mist, stands, far, far above all mosques, temples, and churches, it is high up in the bosom of the Vast Universe.

Let us either rise above our pettinesses or ensure reciprocation of toleration; or we are doomed to perish under the pitiless eye of the Custodian of man's progress. The issue is a simple one. Either die as devotees of our paltry gods; or rifle the hidden treasures of Nature to bejewel the throne which man is to ascend as Sovereign and Sustainer of Reality.

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"FIGHT FOR YOUR RIGHTS"

LABOUR M. P'S APPEAL TO DOCK WORKERS

A very well attended meeting of the Bombay Dock workers was held in the Elphinstone Gardens on Monday Evening to welcome Messrs. A. A. Purcell M. P. and J. Hallsworth of the British Labour Party who are on a visit to this country.

The Secretary of the Union made a speech in Marathi urging all to enroll as members of the Union, and pointing out the various benefits that would accrue to them in the shape of retirement benefits and death benefits and also of establishing themselves on a sound effective and legal footing.

Mr. Jhabvala followed up with a very able and lucid speech, and endeavoured to bring home to his hearers the advantages that would be derived by labour combining and organising themselves for their own security and advancement.

Mr. Purcell then addressed the meeting, Mr. Purcell urged his hearers to endeavour to build up the Trade Union movement in his country as they had done it in England, and pointed out that that was the only and the surest way of the working classes coming back into their own rights. He said that the British Trade Unions represented four-and-half million workers, and he was sent out specially to investigate into the condition of workers here. He gave it as his conviction that the Indian workers was the worst off in the whole world, and that it was imperative for them to fight for their rights by organising themselves as solidly as their British confreres so that no one would dare to trample upon or even to flout their demands.

It was a lie to say that the Indian worker needed less food and so could live on the low wages obtaining at present. That was the apology of the fat man who was thriving on the blood-money of the ill paid and ill fed workers.

In conclusion, he urged them to be United and organised, and to follow the example of their fellow workers in England and in other parts of the world. If they would only do this, he assured, them that no one would dare to turn down their rights and harass and victimise them as hitherto.

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HIGH TAXATION IN GERMANY

FARMERS DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST GOVT.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Berlin.—Farmer's discontent with high taxation and alleged low duties on the imported farm produce culminated in demonstrations against Government. Several thousand small landowners in various places in Brandenburg notably, Prenzlau and Neuruppin, came into collision with the police but were dispersed with little damage apart from breaking the windows of the local Government offices. Discontent was accentuated by a recent meeting at which Junkers and large landowners declared that blood would be shed unless Government alleviated their "unhappy lot". The farmers also demonstrated in the province of Lippe carrying placards with the words "People have risen. The storm breaks."—Reuter.

DIPLOMATIC CONTACT WITH IBN SAUD

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Mar. 12.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. L. S. Amery, Colonial Secretary said there was no evidence that Ibn Saud was directly responsible for the recent raids on Iraq. The British Government had frequently communicated with Ibn Saud. It had suggested in December that a meeting should be arranged at a convenient spot between Ibn Saud and the British Resident in the Persian Gulf area to discuss any matter in the dispute. The suggestion had several times been repeated but Ibn Saud had not availed himself of the opportunity. A diplomatic contact was maintained with Ibn Saud both at his headquarters and at Cairo.—Reuter.

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HINTS TO BOMBAY BOARDING-HOUSE LANDLADIES

1. A good deal of hot water is being wasted under the name of "tea". Each bearer erquires "tannin" to bring about an impovement.
2. Mysteries should not be supplied. We want to know what we are eating.
3. Any new dishes should first be tried on the dog. Boarders do not hold themselves responsible for the burial expenses of the dog.
4. It has been observed that the cat population has steadily decreased of late and in view of Hint No. 2 there must be a "purrpuss" in this.
5. Sauce is an article of food and should be provided. Vocal sauce on the part of the landlady not required.
6. When boiled eggs are on the board an extra knife and fork should be supplied against the chance of a "murgi".
7. Although a few of us were "Terriers" in the Great War, we do not appreciate "dog biscuits."
8. Serviettes are a necessity since it is inconvenient to use such a large one as that which covers the table.
9. Old underclothes should not be used as wiping-up cloths.
10. A reliable timepiece should be placed in a conspicuous position. "Boarders" do not care to be "waiters."
11. It is requested that the cheese be kept under cover until required as it is apt to go on tour, and, further in this connection, gas masks or respirators should be supplied on its appearance.
12. Attention is called to the "loud speaker". If the landlady is "in" the loud speaker should be "out."

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, you are brave and bold and can slay ferocious animals in the winking—is it twinkling?—of an eye. The roars of tigers and lions are to you but the tenor of a singer. But when the lioness of your home roars and thunders—(which to a tantrum-proof hubby may sound as a sweet soprano)—you shake like aspen leaf and your heart drops into your boots! You can tame the wildest rogue elephant or madame elephant, but your strange stars will never enable you to tame the other one. A strange paradox, indeed, of this tipsy-gipsy world! At times, you will try to assert your manhood, and to be master in your own home, just like some of the unfortunate tribes of Africa (who are groaning under the iron heel of foreigners, but who are powerless against the latter's might, single or combined) but with disastrous results. When you will declare war against your tyrant, peace, the peace of exhaustion will soon come (as it did come in 1919) and you will have to yield ignominously, as you can't resist nature's claims long; and she is the sole arbiter say dispenser of those claims. You are expert in card-playing and, with your usual tricks deceive some and win the game temporarily; but all this strife of yours is useless. Listen, O ye trickwala:

"Seeing us; our fruitless strife, our futile praying,
Our luckless Present and our blood-stained Past.
Poor players, who make a trick or two in playing,
But know that death 'must' win the game at last."

THE GIFT OF THE GAB."

POWER OF SPOKEN WORD

CRAFT OF ORATORY

HINTS FOR BUDDING ORATORS

The poet, according to an ancient adage, is born—not made. Almost as soon as he begins to talk, he lisps in numbers, and rhyme comes as naturally to him as does breathing. But it is not so with the orator. He is made—not born. He comes into his kingdom only as the result of the most strenuous effort and of the sternest discipline.

Of Demosthenes it has been observed that nature had deprived him of all the requisites of a great orator. He had a poor voice, his lungs were weak, his utterances were marred by stammering and his gestures were aggravated by an ungainly figure. However, in his eagerness to become a great orator who would be able to sway the multitude and thus affect the destiny of his own country, he resolutely set himself to triumph over so heavy a handicap. He declaimed by the seashore in his effort, and made his voice heard above the roar of the waves in order that he might accustom himself to the noise of a tumultuous assembly. He recited speeches with pebbles in his mouth that he might correct the congenital defect in his speech, and he practised speaking at home with a naked sword suspended above his shoulder and thus rid himself of an ungraceful gesture on his part. He became the greatest orator of all time. Thus writes J. Hugh Edwards, M.P., in "T. P.'s" weekly.

"NO MAN SPAKE LIKE THIS MAN."

The slaug phrase "the gift of the gab" has passed into currency as a term of contempt for skill in the art of public speaking, as though it were something sinister in its significance and demagogic in its display. And this in spite of the incontrovertible fact that the whole history of the world is but a commentary on the thrilling power of the spoken word.

Of the Founder of Christianity it is recorded that "no man spake like this man." Unlike Job and Isaiah, Plato and Socrates. He wrote no book. He confined Himself to the task of preaching, and the common people who thronged to hear Him on the hill-sides "heard Him gladly." And His disciples, as they set out to turn the world upside-down, followed His example. They sought the accomplishment of their apostolate in the power of the spoken word.

GIFT OF THRILLING SPEECH.

In every great movement which has thrilled men's hearts and affected their destinies, the source of inspiration has been found in the great gift of thrilling speech. It was the eloquence of a simple monk that called forth the Crusades, and it was the mesmeric power of speech on the lips of a miner's son that brought about the Protestant Reformation.

It was the thrilling note of an impassioned oratory that enabled Mirabeau to marshal the forces of the French Revolution and Daniel O'Connell to revive the national spirit in Ireland. America is the land of millionaires, but its most cherished possession is the memory of Abraham Lincoln, who, reared on the squalid hearth of a log-cabin, succeeded, by the sheer skill of speech, in attaining to the height of the Presidency of the Republic.

THE SPEECH AT GETTYSBURG.

Sixty-five years have passed since Lincoln delivered his brief but memorable address at the battlefield of Gettysburg, when it was solemnly dedicated as a burial ground for the repose of the remains of those who had laid down their lives for their country on that historic ground. It was on that occasion that he declared that "we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

"The gift of the gab" has been the biggest factor in the moral and spiritual development of manking—the motive power in the progress of democracy and the most potent instrument in improving the condition of the masses of every civilised community.

To those of my readers who eagerly desire proficiency in the craft of public speaking, I may be permitted, on the strength of thirty years' practical experience in its daily exercise, to offer some suggestions which I venture to think cannot fail to be of service.

THE OBJECTIVE AND THE ROUTE.

The first essential requirement is, unquestionably, that of, knowing, before one even opens one's mouth in public, "what" one is going to say. It is not sufficient to know the chief objective to which the speech is to be directed. It is equally necessary to have a very clear idea of the route along which it is proposed to make the approach. It is said of a member of the House of Commons, who has an unenviable notoriety for emptying the House whenever he rises to address it, that he invariably says nothing and that he takes an hour to say it.

The preparation of a speech can be likened to the construction of a building. First of all, there should be a definite plan, in which all its salient features are set out. Having secured such a plan, the wise builder proceeds to accumulate all the various materials that will be necessary in the process of constructing the building—lime and mortar, timber and tin, grates and states—which can be duly wrought into the fabric of the structure according to plan. The same process of definitions of purpose and of foresight in the provision of all the necessary materials should be observed in the preparation of a speech.

An accomplished speaker, who has had a long experience of public speaking and who has thus been able to accumulate an extensive vocabulary, may be able to trust to what is known as "the spur of the moment" for the words wherewith to clothe his ideas, but it is abolutely fatal, even to the most practised of speakers, to trust to the "spur of the moment" for that rhythmic and unbroken sequence of ideas which is the first essential of a speech if it is to impress and to convince a mass of those who hear it.

MR. CHURCHILL'S REHEARSALS.

It was for that reason that Mr. Gladstone, who was himself one of the greatest of orators strongly urged "the habit of constant and searching, reflection on the subject of any proposed discourse." In illustration of the force of Mr. Gladstone's advice, I may refer to Mr. Winston Churchill, who has justly won for himself a commanding place in the House of Commons as its most brilliant debater. He has confessed that he wrote out with his own hand, no less than six times, the speech with which he leapt into Parliamentary fame. As evidence of the exacting, and even exhausting, industry with which he prepared his speeches, one may quote the testimony of one who accompanied him on one of his electioneering campaigns in Scotland, who has declared that Mr. Churchill never made his appearance at his hostess's table until tea time. All day he could have been heard "booming away in his bedroom, rehearsing his facts and his flourishes to the accompaniment of resounding knocks on the furniture."

Having determined on "what" to say, the next essential is to know "how" to say it. And therein lies both the purpose and the potency of oratory as a craft. It avails a speaker little, as far as an audience is concerned, if he is full of knowledge unless he knows how to set it out to advantage.

WHERE LL. G. GOT HIS FACTS.

Mr. Lloyd George has been heard to say that, in the early years of his Parliamentary career, there was in the House of Commons a retired Indian judge who had a mental grasp unsurpassed by any Member on either side of the House. Unfornately his delivery was exceedingly lame and halting, with the result that, whenever he rose to speak, the bulk of the members instantly trooped out. Mr. Lloyd George however, with his appreciation of the man who could suppply the facts, invariably remained to listen to him and thus to garner authoritative information on the matter under debate. Later in the debate he would rivet the attention of a crowded House as he retailed, with all the charm and skill of an accomplished speaker, the facts which the retired official had given only a few hours earlier to an attenuated and a listless House. The difference between the dismal failure of the one and the brilliant success of the other, in handling the same material, was just the difference between good and faulty craftsmanship.

In addressing oneself to the task of attaining proficiency in public speaking, the first rule that should be observed, at all times and in all circumstances, is that one should be absolutely natural—as natural in the tone of the voice on the platform as on one's own hearth. The besetting sin of many speakers lies in their proneness to affect a most unnatural tone the moment they begin to address an an audience. They assume a falsetto note or they strain their voices with the result that they make their audiences as uncomfortable as themselves. In order to cultivate a natural tone, the aspiring speaker should make a point of reading aloud in his room regularly each day. In this way he will become familiar with his voice, and consequently adhere to it whenever he speaks in public. Moreover, such daily practice will enable him to cultivate that clearness of enunciation and that distinctness of articulation which constitute the basis of effective speaking.

GET USED TO AUDIENCES.

Having thus grown familiar with his own voice enunciation sedulously cultivated a clear enunciation and a distinct articulation, he should avail himself of every opportunity of addressing an audience, for one can become a proficient speaker only after the same manner in which he can become proficient in golf or in swimming—by constant and assiduous practice. There is no easy way to attainment. At the outset there may be the crushing sense of failure. The throat may become dry and the audience may remain absolutely unmoved. Still, such disappointments can be made into stepping-stones to the desired attainment.

The main thing to bear in mind is that in speaking, as in swimming, every effort will make the next one easier; with an increasing experience of audiences there will come a greater sense of self-confidence, and with that confidence there will come a facility in improvising the occasion and an unerring skill in touching the emotions of an audience to a definite end.

And so to all such as aspire to become proficient public speakers—skilful in the craft—I would say: "Be natural—be yourself—practise daily—and all the other essential requirements will, under cover of constant practice and of an unyielding persistency, be given to you."

INDIANS IN BERLIN

SIMON COMMISSION BOYCOTT APPROVED

(From our Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Feb. 11.

The Hindusthan Association held yesterday a public meeting to explain the political situation in India. This meeting may be considered to be the first propaganda meeting of the Association.

Dr. Naidu, the Chairman explained that the meeting had no tendency and color but to explain the historical development of the Indian movement for freedom. He pointed out how the movement had its origin beginning from the battle of Plassey when the East India Company consolidated its power. The next great battle for independence was fought in 1857.

The next speaker was Mr. Mirza of Hydersbad who took the thread from 1857 which he explained as the epoch of the feudal lord and country squires. The next stage came after the loss of their power. The Congress fought, for the business class and it is nearly succeeding in securing their interests at the expense of the peasants and workers. The British Government which sends now the Parliamentary Commission instead of only a Royal Commission and intends to send another soon is trying to win over the business class.

WORKERS BETRAYED.

Next Dr. Adhicary said that the workers and peasants were never considered at all or were exploited by all the other classes. The workers, however, helped in every step of the national movement, including the boycott of the Simon Commission. The tendency of the leaders was to betray them when the time came and make agreements with the British capitalists and imperialists, leaving the workers and peasants to their fate as before. If it went on any longer like this the workers and their leaders will have to fight against the bourgeoisie also instead of supporting the nationalists. He pointed out that recently many British labourites were visiting India to influence the workers to come to agreement with the British capitalists and imperialists through the nationalists and otherwise. (Only Dr. Adhicary and previous speakers coveniently forgot that the workers' parties and leaders can be as treacherous to workers themselves as their masters when the time came: eg., in all European countries including Soviet Russia.)

All the speakers gave facts and figures to show the increasing poverty of the people and its terrible consequences since the coming of the East India Company to India.

INDO-RUSSIAN ANALOGY.

A Jugo-Slavian student and journalist rose to wish well for the whole Indian movement saying that the history of India under British rule was analogous to Turkish rule in his country for 5 centuries.

A Russian Soviet Student then followed. He began to point out that there was much resemblance between India under the British and Russia under the Tsars and the tendency of movement in the two continents was analogous.

He pointed out that the Russian intelligents was also treacherous as in any other country because it has no fellow-feeling or common interests with the masses who alone can push a movement for liberation forward because they were the real nation. Finally the masses however ignorant as in India, China and Russia cannot be pushed back and prove themselves stronger than every rule in the world.

AVARI CONGRATULATED.

Finally a resolution was passed congratulating the Congress on its courage in adopting the independence goal as their resolution and wishing it godspeed in its new programme. Also a resolution was adopted congratulating and sympathising with Avari on his courageous stand in and out of prison.

The question was raised for inviting King Amanullah Khan to tea. It was finally left to the Executive body of the Association to do the best to make arrangements for presenting an address as an Asiatic Monarch if possible in combination with Chinese and Japanese organised representatives.

PLAGUE IN ADEN

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SHIELD

A Correspondent writes:—

With reference to the complaint from Aden alleging callousness over the outbreak of the plague on the part of certain firms, Indian and European, it would be fair to state that a portion of the other side of the shield has appeared in the Gujarati weekly "Kaiser-i-Hind". The Aden Correspondent of the paper makes particularly mention of Sir Hormusji Kawasji Dinshah, who at the risk of his life visits plague-stricken localities in company with Lt. Col. Bathena, the Civil Administrative Medical Officer, Sir Hormusji explains the principles of hygiene and his presence inspires confidence among the Asiatic races. It is highly creditable to this aged leader that he contributes by presence purse and considered suggestions to the measures devised by the authorities to combat the plague. The firm of Sir Kawasji has issued a circular on "Plague Precautions" which has been distributed free among the people instructing them as to the preventive measures which they should adopt. Another Parsi Dr. M. M. Kutar, M.B.B.S., has inoculated more than 2,000 with the anti-plague serum. The correspondent speaks appreciating the medico's exertions and the worker who happens to be also a Parsi Mr. F. M. Mehta is described as indefatigable in spreading a knowledge of sanitation.

GOVERNOR AS HIS OWN WAITER!

SIR HUGH CLIFFORD CARRIES HIS TRAY

An interesting note on changing social habits is contributed by Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of the Straits Settlements, in a message published in the magazine of the Singapore Y. M. C. A.

"Some weeks ago I had the pleasure of taking midday meal in the building opened to members of the Association for the purpose in Singapore. I personally inspected all the arrangements; filled my tray at the counter; and subsequently enjoyed an excellent luncheon at a very moderate price. I have been told that some people do not greatly like the practice of having to wait upon themselves, which is essential in an institution of this description which aims at providing a good meal at the lowest possible cost. I would remind those who have any feeling of this kind, that the practice to which they take exception is universal in most business centres in America to-day, and that the habit of doing as much for oneself as possible, and of depending as little as may be upon others, is a thoroughly healthy one. Twenty years ago, when I was Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, Tamil boys of good family could not be induced to go to school unless they were provided with some person of meaner degree to carry their schol books for them through the streets of their native town. To-day, I am glad to say, such snobbery appears to the children of the present generation to be something altogether incredible. I suggest to any people who feel reluctant to accommodate themselves to the practice in vogue at the Y.M.C.A. Tiffin-Room that a few years hence their feeling in the matter wil be regarded as equally amusing by the generation which will by that time have grown up in Singapore.

"EQUAL RIGHT FOR WOMEN."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—It is but natural that women should awake to a conciousness of their wrongs and voice their demands through meetings and conferences. Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda rightly said in her address at the women's meeting recently held at Baroda "unless we women are economically independent our fate is sealed". But "is not possible that the whole woman community will secure its economic freedom with the help of education alone. Women should try to break off the chains of economic dependence by adopting to some sort of vocation. This will be perhaps a horible idea to my sisters. If women want equal rights like men they must be workers like men. Women have worked since the dawn of Human existence. Women were pioneers of all industry. Of course woman's work will be lighter than the majority of people do.—Yours etc.

D. N. NAIK.

Bombay, March 8.

"DEVELOPMENTS CHAWLS"

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—Your services will be highly appreciated for bringing to light a grave discrepancy which, if not mended in time, would certainly have caused a heavy loss to the extent of Rs. 34,23,000 for the shortage of land measuring 1,71,150 square yards in Block No. 8, to be sold to the Government of India for military purpose, at Rs. 20 a square yard. Equally important is now the question of wastage of public funds to the extent of 16 lakhs and more by the reduction of rent for 16,544 single room tenements for all the 207 Development chawls situated at different places, such as Worli (121 chawls) Delisle Road (32 chawls) Naigam (42 chawls) and Sewri (12 chawls) in addition to this heavy loss, there is a wastage of 5 lakhs and more, on account of not less than 8290 vacant tenements, out of 16,544 total number of tenements.

To make matters still worse, there is a proposal by Mr. Sitaram Keshaw Bole, a Member of the Legislative Council to the effect, that the rent at Worli Chawls should be reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 per poor. May I enquire, whether Mr. S. K. Bole knows, in fact, as to how many tenements there are at Worli? There are not less than 9680 single room tenements for 121 chawls and as such, the annual loss will come to not less than Rs. 2,32,320 In short, the Bombay Government will have to spend Rs. 11-8 out of the cotton cess, in order to recover Rs. 3 only per room as rent—the economic rent being calculated at Rs. 14-8 per room. To sum up, the total loss, that the Bombay Government has to suffer on account of general and special reduction in rent, for all the chawls numbering 121, including the number of vacant tenements of 8290 will come to not less than 24 lakhs of rupees for 16544 single room tenements And this huge loss on account of the Development chawls, is to be made up from the total collection of "cotton cess". Is this not sowing a seed in a running water. How to solve the problem then, and how to check the wastage of public funds. A workable scheme is awaited.—Yours etc.

NARANYAN RAO KULKARNI.

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